THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$6.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870. NO. 44.

THE WEE
Is the best and cl
newspaper publi
No farmer, mechanic
without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

It's snow go now.

Du Chaillu is lecturing in Chicago.

A youth in Vermont has nine grandparents.

Gladstone is said to recreate by chopping wood.

California is shipping silk worms' eggs to Italy.

Is a woman of fifty, offering to vote, a *legal-tender?*

The wheat is reported to be an inch high in Kansas.

Gen. Lee contemplates a visit to Europe this spring.

Water street, New York, is to have another mission.

The "Last of the Bourbons"—Miss Hamil's new baby.

The Russian police have discovered another conspiracy.

The woman question—"Where did you buy your back hair?"

Victor Hugo now says he "will raise his voice for Ireland."

The petition for Papal infallibility has finally 410 signatures.

Florida expects a pine apple crop worth $300,000 next year.

Five bogus barons receive the smiles of good society in New York.

Mrs. Martha West is a Justice of the Peace in Wyoming Territory.

The divorces in Cleveland last week out-numbered the marriages.

April and May are to furnish many nobby weddings in New York.

Ex Secretary Seward is on his journey home, and is now in Florida.

A Minnesota county is said to have a baby crop of 164 to the square mile.

A Southern paper calls attention to an article "from the pen of our senior."

Comte Daru, the French Foreign Minister, gives the best dinners in Paris.

Gold at one time touched 118, Saturday, the lowest point since September, 1862.

Nineteen babies a week are left in the basket of the New York Foundling Hospital.

Two hundred of the gentlemen at the Tulleries court ball wore hired court suits.

It is consoling to know that the Byron controversy has been finally stowed away.

It is satisfactory to know that the ice crop is fine in Alaska—a quarter of a mile thick.

Chang, the Chinese giant, is in Cincinnati, lighting his cigar at the street lamps.

A Syracuse druggist has paid $100 for putting up a dose of laudnum instead of rhubard.

Mauna Loa is smoking and the Sandwich Islanders are looking out for an eruption.

The Princess de Metternich wore a skirt that cost 1500 francs, at Eugenie's last ball.

A Philadelphian shot a boy, on Monday, who had sent him a "comic" valentine.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the beauty of Boston ladies is owing to the East wind.

Morris Cherry, the richest man in Kendall county, Illinois, is dead, leaving a plum to a dozen relatives.

Central City, Colorado, offers $2,000 per year as a salary to each a detail of two constables to protect him.

King William offers not only a free pardon to the Hanoverian legionaries, but will pay their fare home again.

A Cincinnati man compelled his wife to give him her wedding ring, on Monday, that he might pawn it for rum.

Mary Clemmer Ames gets better pay from Bowen's new paper than any other correspondent in Washington.

The New Orleans *Picayune* calls upon Dan Sickles to offer no opposition to Revel's admittance to Congress.

Two Savannah doctors are arranging a duel. The one who hurts the other will undertake his cure for nothing.

The New Orleans City Hall is in darkness. The gas company's bill wasn't paid and the pipes were disconnected.

An amusement at the private parties of the Prince Imperial is a show of marionettes representing Rochefort's meetings.

A Georgia Judge has sent an entire Grand Jury to jail for contempt of court in censuring him for bailing a murderer.

Preparations have already begun for the great national shooting festival, to be held in Cincinnati on the 14th September next.

Calcutta was illuminated recently in honor of Prince Alfred, and an undertaker emblazoned "Welcome!" over his door.

Indiana is ahead on the rink business. Besides skating on stilts, the attractions include climbing a greased pole and sack races.

The English soldier in India is to be allowed to wear a beard, but it must be cut periodically—that is, trimmed to a full point.

Admiral Farragut is quite ill, and fears are entertained for his recovery. His friends think it is a return of the old complaint.

An old policy player in Cincinnati has spent $10,000 at the game, and netted $560 winnings. He thinks it isn't the best policy.

The Paris papers tell how an English lady was shown out of the Prefect's ball because she brought her pet terrier in her handkerchief.

A firstclass mermaid is on exhibition at Banares, Bengal, which accounts for Barnum's disappearance. He has doubtless gone after the maid.

Miss Davison, of Louisville, is endorsed by Richard Gaant White and fashionable New York society as a soprano equal to Jenny Lind.

There are two patient white men in Gaston, N. C. Last Monday they got into a fight, at the end of which one threw the other down and sat on him for four hours.

A Chicago ruffian will knock a man down, stab him in a dozen places and finish by cutting his throat, all for five dollars plunder. A New York rough will do it for fun.

Two hours is the time of a White House dinner, consisting of eleven courses of meats, followed by game, ices and fruits, with sherry, hock, sauterne, champagne and old Madeira.

Mr. B. F. Wade has accepted the position of Vice President, for the State of Ohio, of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society. He was recently Vice President of the United States.

The American Deer, whose feeding ground has been Wall street, is in London, where his first deed was to put Illinois Central up from 102 to 114 in forty-eight hours.

A New Yorker only charged a stage company $5,000 for running over and killing his boy, and after six years of litigation he has got nothing. Boys are cheap in New York.

The New York *Express* gives this rule for testing a Christian: "Set him to putting up old mis-matched stove pipe, and keep him at it an hour. If he don't swear, he's seasoned."

A Washington correspondent has found some one who loves that city, "not as the goal of the office seeker—not as the place for wholesale dissipation—but as a long cherished home."

A member of the South Carolina House heard the notes of the menagerie band outside, and forthwith moved that "dis honorable body move to de window to see de show pass." It moved.

A member of the Massachusetts House has been making a speech in favor of the Government taking possession of all the railroads of that State and running them for the benefit of the people.

A London court has decided that a cigar case and a tobacco pouch are necessaries for a wife of the period. She had bought them for her lover, and the husband refused to pay until compelled.

New reading of the criminal law in New York: "If you kill a man when sober, it is murder; if you wait till you get drunk before doing it, you have done no more harm than if you had shot a mad dog."

The French protectionists are not only beaten in the Corps Legislatif, but the Society of French Agriculturists, at a meeting of 700 members, gathered from all parts of France, has resolved strongly against them.

George Fox, a man of considerable wealth, died a few days ago in New York, leaving property valued at about $400,000 to the Government, for the liquidation of the national debt. His relatives are contesting the will.

A smiling, white-browed, lilly-fingered, golden tressed woman, all silks and laces and jewels, is an exquisite picture to contemplate; but at what a cost of resolution and self sacrifice she preserves her fair exterior, no one but herself knows.

Greenewald, recently murdered in Havana, was not an American citizen, but was a Hessian, and had a passport from the Kingdom of Hesse; he landed on and was using this passport, and consequently our Government could not take any further cognizance of it.

The indications are that there is not a majority of the Committee in favor of repealing the neutrality laws, or of instructing the President to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, but they will probably prepare a resolution declaring that there now exists a state of war in Cuba.

A resident of Texas, who was arrested and tried by the military, and who is now held in custody, has had a motion made in the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which is to be heard next week. The issues of law and fact are similar to those in the famous Yerger case.

Hon. Wm. Willis, the venerable citizen of Portland, who died there on Thursday, was the author of many valuable historical and antiquarian works. He had been law partner of the late Senator Fessenden, was formerly Mayor of Portland, and was also son-in-law of the late Chief Justice Whitman.

Some persons were a good deal excited about a rumor that the President had determined to take a new position on the Cuban question, and would probably extend belligerent rights to the insurgents at an early day, and certain members of Congress have been up this morning to see him about the matter. He says that the rumor has no foundation in anything he has said or done, or contemplates doing; that his personal sympathies are with the Cubans, as they have been from the beginning, but that nothing has occurred to warrant a change in the policy of the Administration.

A German colony has left Chicago to settle in Colorado, and will work for five years on the co-operative plan. There are eighty adult males in the colony, and women and children enough to bring the number up to 250. Each man has paid $250 into the common fund, to pay the expenses of transportation and settling. The executive power is vested in a president, who will have general control up to the close of the five years of experiment, when an equitable division of the property of the colony will be made, and the new township, which they propose to call Colfax, will lapse into the condition of their towns.

The arrival of the English ship-of-war Monarch, at Annapolis, is to be made the occasion of a ball and a dinner. The cadets are to give the English Middies a ball, and the English officers are to give the American officers a ball; and there is going to be a good deal of music, some dancing, any amount of drinking and eating, and many sentiments toasted on the Queen, the President, the two flags, the commerce, the ocean, the two navies, the bonds of union, and all such things. Somebody will remind somebody else that the two nations sprang from the same mother, that they spake the same language, and have the same interest.

A procession of the Syracuse Democracy, who turned out on Tuesday evening to serenade the successful candidates of that ilk, got demoralized, probably from the bad quality of the whisky, and indulged in one of those grand street scrimmages so necessary to the comfort of the unterrified. One portion of the crowd rallied about the band and artillery, and formed in line of battle, while the other side adopted the plan of keeping up a running fire of stones, brickbats and other missiles. The fight waged long and furious, and finally the band and cannon ignominiously fled from the field, leaving a large amount of cast-off clothing for the boys and camp followers. The successful candidates mentioned are still "wearily waiting" for that serenade.

Secretary Boutwell in conversation with leading members of the Ways and Means Committee, stated most emphatically that he was opposed at present to the reduction of $30,000,000 internal taxation. He thought a reduction of that amount might be made after the Government had funded five or six hundred millions of indebtedness. He was exceedingly anxious that the funding bill reported by Senator Sherman should be passed as speedily as possible; that there was an abundance of money now in Europe waiting investment, and that if the bill was passed at an early day, he had no doubt five or six hundred millions could be funded with the present year. When that was accomplished, a reduction of thirty millions internal taxes would be advisable.

A French lawyer has recently published a work on "natural" children, in which the number of illegitimate children in France during the period 1858-1869 is for the first time made public. There were born in France in 1858, 969,343 children, of whom 74,633 were illegitimate, of which number 51,021 were not recognized; in 1859, the births numbered 1,017,896, of which 80,409 were born out of wedlock, and of the latter number 56,641 were recognized by neither parent; in 1860, the total number of births was 956,875, of which 69,207 were illegitimate, and of these 47,049 were unrecognized. Out of 100 illegitimate children, 68.77 per cent. are never recognized, and in round numbers there are annually born in France 50,000 human beings who have no legal rights. Paris, "the metropolis of the world," may claim the infamous superiority of a large excess of unrecognized illegitimate children over the Departments of France. The ratio of unrecognized illegitimate children in the provinces in the three years 1858, 1859 and 1860 was 31.23 per cent.; in Paris the ratio was 61 per cent. By the Code Napoleon the recognition of a child born out of marriage, gives it civil rights.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means, accompanied by McCarthy, another member of the Committee, had an interview with the President, and the policy of a reduced taxation was urged on his attention. He said that while the public debt was so large, he had advised against a reduction of taxation for the present year, but he was now satisfied that the country demanded, and the Government could stand a reduction of internal taxation equal at least thirty millions of dollars, and he hoped that Congress would take a step in that direction. He thought that if this were done now, it would hasten the day of specie payments and place the Government on such a footing that next year it could easily fund the public debt into a consolidated bond bearing at a lower rate of interest than was now exacted of the Treasury. It was not, however, until the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were assured of these views of the President that they agreed to recommend to the House the reduction already named. One of the principal means to secure less taxation will be a proposition to be made at once in the Committee to reduce the income tax from five to three per cent., and to increase the exemptions from one to two thousand dollars.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Singular Features of the Western Country—The Dividing Line Between the East and West—The Course of the Missouri River and the Location of Leavenworth.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Leavenworth, Ka., Feb. 16, 1870.

There is one important feature of the western country that seems to have escaped the observation of travelers, or perhaps it has not been considered of sufficient peculiarity to attract their attention. I refer to the remarkable fact that in all the territory west of the Missouri there is not one navigable stream that empties its waters into that stream. Oregon, California, Idaho, Navada, Utah, Arizonia, New Mexico and Colorado have no natural communication with the East, and their merchandise and produce must force an outlet to the East through the caterprise of their citizens. When we speak of the West, we mean all that vast region of country lying West of the Missouri river. This sinuous stream, as well from its geographical position as from the westward march of population, is now acknowledged as the great natural line of division between the East and the West, and this interesting and suggestive fact illustrates the astonishing growth of our country. Seventy years ago the, Allegheny Mountains were the separating line between the East and the West, and it was then confidently believed that these towering barriers were an impassable limit to the permanent spread of civilization towards the West; but the excess of our population soon overflowing these inauspicious mountains, and inundating the fertile plains of the Northwest territory, (free, by the grace of God and the ordinance of '87,), the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were organized and constituted, and the Mississippi river became the recognized frontier of the East. But even that mighty river could not stay the onward and spreading march of empire. The discovery of gold in California in 1848, and the repeal of the Compromise measures of 1850, and the consequent aggression upon those principles, free labor and free men beyond the Missouri, and the admission of the free States of California, Kansas, Oregon, Nebraska and Nevada and the completion of the Pacific railroad, permanently established the Missouri river as the grand dividing line, which seems to bisect the continent with mathematical precision. Therefore when we speak of the West we mean west of the Missouri river.

While the great States east of the Missouri are traversed from north to south and from west to east by navigable rivers and by great lakes, and while great cities derive their importance from these natural advantages, there is not one lake or river of commercial utility between Utah and California; and the manufacturing and commercial necessities of this wonderful country must originate their own means of transportation to the east; and already the luxuriant plains are crossed and recrossed by completed and projected railroads having their eastern terminus on the Missouri river, north, south, or on the Mississippi, south of that city.

Leavenworth City, by reason of its location on "the great bend of the Missouri," is the nearest and most practicable outlet for the great and rapidly increasing trade of the contiguous and remote western States. The situation of Leavenworth seems to have been selected with special reference to this fact. It was evidently intended that succeeding generations should build here, upon the banks of the Missouri, the commercial emporium of the West.

In illustration of this subject, it may be interesting to trace briefly the course of this great river. It is formed by the junction of the Jefferson, Gallatin and Madison rivers, which unite for that purpose in Jefferson county, Montana. The river then flows directly north until it reaches Fort Benton, the head of navigation, one hundred miles from its source, and three thousand miles from St. Louis. It then flows directly east through the Territory of Montana until it reaches Ft. Clark, about midway between the eastern and western boundaries of Dakota. It then pursues its forty devious and rapid way, in a south-easterly direction, until it reaches the State of Iowa, where it begins to describe a vast irregular bend towards the west, through portions of Nebraska and Kansas, returning again towards the south east, until it reaches St. Louis, where it intersects the mouth of the Mississippi. It is upon the farthest verge of this remarkable bend, that the United States Government, with singular but characteristic sagacity, established, in 1827, its largest inland supply fort. Although the present growing and prosperous city of Leavenworth is but fifteen years old, it already illustrates the intelligent foresight of the Government engineers.

St. Louis, distant three hundred miles, has direct railroad communication with Leavenworth, and Chicago is now laying the last rails of the Northwestern Railroad, thus securing to herself unbroken connection with the Kansas Pacific, which is steadily pushing its iron way through perpetual summer to the golden gates of California.

X.

The Council Dramatized.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following under the head of "amusements." The affair is significant of the drift of opinion and feeling among the German portion of our population:

Last night the Arions seized upon the most important and solemn ides of the century for their salient point—no less than the threatened dogma of infallibility. Well, we may not look for especial reference in the German character. Since Luther burned the Pope's bull, Germany has had an army of Luthers. One just now, by the name of Dollinger may have been heard of. So it happens the grand opening show of the Arions was "The Œcumenical Council." Prince Carnival, escorted by a committee in the costume of the days of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, was discovered as the curtain rose in a magnificent hall of "Renaissance" order. It would be impossible to describe the grand procession. It was a marvel in the way of dress; the costumes were magnificent. Under the inspiration of Carl Bergman's music, the throng of promenaders made the vast stage glorious for half an hour. The Pope was put in the background, modern Progress took the front, and the nations marched to the strains of "Hail Columbia." There were representatives from all creation in the procession—from Noah before the flood to "Shoo Fly"—from Adam to Susan B. Anthony—Chinese, Hindoos, Yankees, Negroes, the never absent Irishman, the Frenchman in his plaid and the Deutscher and his kindred. Put the members of the procession into a kaleidoscope, and turn them to your heart's content and you would have a slight idea of the glitter and glare, the haze of splendor, and the blinding effect of rich dresses and harmonious movement.

A New Orleans Coroner had held an inquest on a body, and the result of his investigation was certified to the Court in the following words:—"I have just held an inquest on James Shore, whose sudden and unexpected demise is supposed to have been caused by a *folo de se.*" This expression was too much for the Court. His eyes grew large and protruded with astonishment. His fingers slowly went over the words, and in a quivering voice he again read the paragraph. "Yes," he muttered to himself "caused by a fellow do you see. Well, then, it is a murder! Confound it! the fellow ought to be arrested. I have, therefore, given orders for his interment, and certify to you the result of my investigations." "But he does not say who the fellow was," muttered the magistrate; "here, Clerk, run down and ask the Coroner who that fellow is, and I'll have a warrantissued for his arrest immediately." The clerk went down as directed, but soon returned with the information that it was a suicide. "Well, have him arrested anyhow. I'll let him know he can't carry on that way in my district. I'll make him support the child, anyway."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Interesting Divorce Case—The Prince of Wales Charged with Adultery—New Land Bill Denounced—The American Tariff—Rowing Match Postponed—Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte—Rochefort's Paper—The Recent Riots in Paris—The Carnival at Rome—Bismarck's Policy Attacked—Carlists at Work—Letter from Duke Montpensier, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, February 19.—Great excitement has been created by the damaging testimony produced in the Mordaunt divorce case. Sir Charles Mordaunt testified that the Prince of Wales had for some past carried on a clandestine correspondence with Lady Mordaunt. Sir Charles was compelled to deny the Prince the privilege of entering the house, but the latter visited Lady Mardaunt during her husband's absence on parliamentary duties. Letters from the Prince were found on Lady Mordaunt's desk. She acknowledged having committed adultery with the Prince, with Viscount Cole and Sir F. Johnston. The Prince denies the charge and demands a strict investigation. The defence instituted is puerperal insanity. The whole country is greatly excited over these developments.

The Irish National press continue to denounce the new land bill.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes copious extracts of the recent consular report made to the Government by Edward M. Archibald, British Consul of New York. That gentleman says the high tariff on raw material prevents export of American manufactures. The west is dissatisfied with the tariff, but owing to a powerful lobby of eastern manufacturers it is unable to work reform. Consequently the shipping, agricultural, and all other interests of the country are sacrificed to a costly, gradual reduction of the tariff is all that can be hoped for.

The rowing match between Sadler and Heath is postponed until the twenty-eighth inst., on account of the extreme cold weather.

London, February 20.—A deputation waited on the Board of Trade on Saturday, and urged the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures.

The nullity case of the Countess Starr has been settled. The ex-nun has received back her dowry, and both pay their own costs.

The *Observer* is confident of the passage of the Irish Land Reform bill.

The *Spectator* has an article on the treaty lately concluded by Sir Rutherford Alcock with the Chinese government, expressing the fear that that gentleman has sacrificed the revenue to secure other trade privileges with China.

FRANCE.

Paris, February 19.—Magistrates are engaged daily examining prisoners arrested during the late trouble.

The Emperor has had several meetings with the Papal Nuncio on the subject of protestation against the Syllabus.

Paris, February 20.—It is reported the Ministers, in spite of the police to the contrary, have decided on a procession to pass through the streets on Mardi Gras.

An Imperial decree in the *Official Journal* convokes the High Court of Justice to meet at Tours on the 21st of March. It provides that a drawing shall take place among the Grand Jury within the next ten days, to decide which members are to form the Court. It said the Grand Jury will be composed of members of the Councils in general.

The Gazette Des Tribunaux, an official organ, says on the publication of Prince Pierre Bonaparte it will be proved that he was provoked and used his legitimate right of self-defence. As the accusation is so grave, it is generally believed the Prince will be acquitted.

La Marseillaise announces that owing to a prosecution threatened, the name of Rochefort will not appear in that journal hereafter. The name of M. Jaroyer will be printed a chief editor, but it is understood to be a cover for Rochefort, who will continue to direct the paper.

An additional fine of three thousand francs has been imposed upon *La Marseillaise*.

Thirteen persons, in addition to those previously reported, have been sentenced for participation in the recent riots. Ten Judges were engaged all day yesterday in the examination of the remaining cases, but none of the accused were discharged.

It was announced that the Empress Eugenie will visit Sweden and Norway in the spring.

ROME.

Rome, February 20.—The carnival has opened with the customary ceremonies, numbers of strangers taking part in the festivals. The scenes in the streets are not as lively as usual.

Placards against Padal Infallibility were found on the walks last week and torn down by the police.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, February 19.—The Carlist committees are vigorously at work and have lately extended their operations to the Spanish frontier. Emissaries from Spain and other countries are arriving every day. They are generally well supplied with money.

CUBA.

Havana, February 20.—The Sagot and Peralta plantations in the Sagua District were fired and destroyed by the rebels. Several skirmishes are reported recently in Cinco Villas District, in which twenty-nine insurgents were killed.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, February 19.—The North German Parliament has been the scene of animated discussions during the past few days, on the policy of Count Bismarck. He was bitterly attacked by many members.

SPAIN.

Madrid, February 19.—The newspapers to-day print a letter from the Duke Montpenzier, who declares Spain his country by tradition, adoption and affection.

MARINE NEWS.

Brest, Feb. 19.—The steamship St. Lanient, from Havre for New York, was delayed until the 15th.

The steamers Cambria and Nemesis, from New York arrived savely yesterday, and the Nebraska to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, February 19.—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ on account. American securities quiet: 65's, 88¼; 62's, 88½; 10-40's, 84¼.

Frankfort, Feb. 19.—Bonds firm at 93¼. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 29¾.

Paris, February 19.—Bourse dull at 73f. 55c.

Liverpool, February 19,—Cotton dull —middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs: California white Wheat 9s; red western, 7s 5d@7s 6d; winter 8s@8s 6d: Western Flour 19s 9d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 6s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Peas 38s. Pork 95s. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 67s. Cheese 73s 6d. Bacon 57s. Tallow 44s 6d. Linseed oil 33.

London, February 19.—Tallow 46s@ 46s 3d. Petroleum at Antwerp quiet and unchanged.

Havre, February 19.—Cotton quiet at 138f on spot and 137½f afloat.

Frankfort, Feb. 19.—Five-twenty bonds closed firm.

Bremen, Feb. 19.—Petroleum quiet at 7 thalers 2 groats.

Hamburg, Feb. 19.—Petroleum active at 15 marc bancos 14 shillings.

London, Feb. 19.—Linseed Oil 32s 5d. Tallow 46s. Turpentine easier.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Political Disabilities in Virginia—Unexpended Appropriations—Land Grants—The Appropriation Bill—Stay of Execution Bill to Afford Relief Under the Late Legal Tender Act Decision—Contested Election Rule, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Washington, February 19, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President submitted the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for the removal of political disabilities incurred by the people of Virginia by reason of the late war. Tabled.

A joint resolution for the return of certain private papers of Thomas Jefferson to his executors was passed.

The House bill to defray the expenses of witnesses in the investigation of the sale of cadetships passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) introduced a bill providing that balances of unexpended appropriations shall be returned into the Treasury at the end of two years from the time of the original appropriation was made, and that at the beginning of each fiscal year such portions of the unexpended balances shall be covered into the Treasury as the respective heads of the Departments shall certify, and not required for use during said year.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition according to the existing laws of the United States, the military reservations at Forts Lane and Wallace, Oregon, Fort Zarah, Kansas, Camp McGarsy, Nevada, Sumner, New Mexico, and portions of the Fort Bridger reservation, Wyoming.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether an officer, contrary to the treaty with the Cherokee nation, forced taxes upon products manufactured therein and sold within the Indian Territory. Adopted.

The annual post route bill was amended and passed.

Mr. SPENCER advocated the claims upon the Government of the laboring classes in the Government employ, and urged the passage of the pending bill upon the subject, without amendment.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, referred to the reading of a telegram to Mr. Sumner from the Governor of Nebraska, yesterday, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, believing that a supplementary courtesy required that such information should be communicated by one of the Senators representing the State. He inquired of his colleague whether he received any official information on the subject.

Mr. THAYER said he received from the Governor a dispatch similar to the one read at the suggestion of Mr. Sumner. If the Governor had desired the reading of any telegram from him, he (Thayer) thought a Senator from Nebraska would have been preferred to make the request.

THE QUESTION OF LAND GRANTS.

In the Senate to-day, a debate sprang up on the general policy of making land grants, on a bill granting land to Oregon for railroad purposes. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, spoke against the land grant contained in the bill. The government had given one hundred and fifty million acres or more of land to the Union Pacific Railroad, and seven or eight millions more to the Central Pacific, two millions to the Northern Pacific, and there were now a dozen bills pending by which it was proposed to grant subsidies to railroads running in every direction, which would withdraw from the public domain additional ten millions. He believed the country's great source of prosperity was cheap lands and that in proportion as lands were given away in corporations and their prices thereby enhanced, it was made more difficult for the people to acquire homes for themselves and their children. In closing the public domain through the medium of land grants to railroads, the Government, like a land shark, sought to take advantage of the necessities of the people.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said he had supposed it was the boast of the American people the degree of progress with which the western country had been developed. He still thought they should leave our public domain a heritage for future generations, but would have the present age realize the greatness and grandeur of the country. He believed the policy of distributing the public lands to aid railroads was the best that could be devised. These companies must live, and therefore must dispose of the lands which, under the bill, were to be sold to actual settlers. The country demanded opportunities for expansion westward; railroads were the most efficient mediums of development and therefore he wanted more railroads.

The discussion was continued by Mr. HAMLIN in favor of the bill, and Mr. CASSERLY in determined opposition to distributing the public domain in paceola by land grants to railroads. That railroads had contributed to develop the material wealth of the country he said was not sufficient argument to entitle them to rule the country.

In reply, the Senator from Nevada said that the government of the United States held these lands in trust, not for the present generation, but for millions to come after us.

The motion to strike out all provisions appropriating lands was defeated by yeas 3, nays 37. Yeas—Messrs. Casserly, Davis and Saulsbury; Thurman absent and paired off. The bill then passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring the lands constituting the Fort Collins reservation in Colorado subject to preemption and homestead entry. Passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating $91,000 for the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, was agreed to.

In the House, Mr. ARNEL moved an appropriation of $100,000 for the Bureau of Education. Pending the action the Committee rose.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill to prevent a stay of execution in certain cases. This bill is intended to afford some relief against the operation of the recent legal tender decision. It gives a stay of execution on all judgments founded on debts contracted prior to the 11 of July, 1862, the date of the passage of the first legal tender act, for from one to four years, according to amount; but it provides that if the plaintiff in such judgment will receive his pay in currency, there shall be no stay, and that whenever specie payments are assumed all stays under the act shall terminate.

A new rule for contested cases.

In the House to day Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following rule:

The Committee on Elections for the Forty-first Congress shall consist of fifteen members, and each contested case may be assigned by the chairman to a special committee of three members thereof for their exclusive consideration, and such special committee shall report its decision in the case directly to the House.

General Garfield made some remarks in support of the proposed rule. It was understood, although it could not be stated in the rule, that the Speaker would appoint five members to represent the Democrats and ten members for the Republicans. The sub-committee of three would consist of two Republicans and one Democrat. He spoke of the sentiments of the Committee on Rules when he said the whole practice of settling contested election cases was one that we must all deplore. It was a sad state of affairs to have a judicial question decided on strict party lines.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. COX and BROOKS, from the same committee, who assent to the report, although they did not entirely approve of it, because the system proposed was better than the existing one.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke in support of the rule, which was then adopted.

The Mississippi delegation desire the President to postpone his approval of the Mississippi bill until after next Tuesday, so as to delay the assembling of the Legislature one week, to enable Governor Alcorn, who is now in New York, to return home and prepare his message to the Legislature.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Mississippi Bill—Land Grant to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad—Congressional Temperance Pledge—The Havana Assassination—Weather, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Washington, February 19, 1870.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The Mississippi delegation desire the President to postpone his approval of the Mississippi bill until after next Tuesday, so as to delay the assembling of the Legislature one week, and enable Governor Alcorn, who is now in New York, to return home and prepare his message to the Legislature.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1870.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

Senator Wilson has received numerous letters asking for a form of the temperance pledge which the Congressional Temperance Society propose shall be administered throughout the country on the 22d of February. It is as follows: "We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith and honor, that we will not use intoxicating liquors, as beverages, nor traffic in them. That we will not furnish them as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use."

FAVOR OF SUBSIDY.

Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, has reported in favor of a land grant to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, from the terminus on the Red River of the North, to the Winnepeg frontier. Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has assurances that Amsterdam capitalists will construct the road from Sabina as soon as the Northern Pacific Railroad can be built from Duluth to Red River, which will be in the course of a year. This measure will be secured on political grounds as a tangible expression by this Government of sympathy with the struggle of the Winnepeg people for republican institutions and a checkmate to the Canadian scheme of a Pacific Railroad.

HAVANA ASSASSINATION.

The President to day sent to the House the correspondence upon the recent assassination in Havana, the substance of which has already been published.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Two cases of relapsing fever occurred the past week in crowded tenements.

THE WEATHER.

There was a snow storm this afternoon. To-night it is cold and wintry.

ST. LOUIS.

Boiler Explosion the Result of Carelessness—Swindling Intelligence Offices—The New Mexico Indians Discontented Coldest Night of the Season, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

St. Louis, February 20.—The coroner's jury have found that the explosion at the Union Car Wheel Works, on Thursday, was the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer in not keeping water enough in the boiler, although the testimony before the jury shows that the boiler was very old and worn out, and had not been inspected since 1867.

Something of a raid is being made on swindling intelligence offices in this city. Several agents are under arrest.

The caisson of the east pier of the bridge at this point is now eight-two feet below the surface of the river and only twelve feet from the bed rock. The west pier is sunk thirty-four feet, and is thirty feet from the rock. Men can now work only two hours at a time in the air chamber under the latter, owing to the density of the atmosphere.

John Grimes, another of those wounded by the explosion of Thursday, has died.

Ex-Governor Arney passed through here to-day from New Mexico to Washington. He reports the Indians discontented in consequence of frauds practiced upon them in the location of their agencies. The Willenutche and Capote Utahs promise to remain peaceable, and are willing to go on the reservation of their agencies in the San Juan valley. If the lands refuse to go, but will trust the Government to do them justice, and expose frauds in locating their agency and purchase to speculate on them. The Southern Apaches are hostile, and constantly depredate upon citizens.

The Legislature of New Mexico is unanimously in favor of railroads through their territory, and desire the extension of the Kansas Pacific road would tend greatly to settle the Indian question in that region, especially if the Government will feed the Indians while it is being built.

Last night was the coldest of the season, the mercury sinking almost to zero. To-day also has been very cold. The river is full of heavy floating ice. Navigation north is suspended and is much impeded south.

GREAT FRESHET.

The Kennebec River on a Rampage—Bridges and Houses Swept Away—Immense Damage to Property.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Augusta, Me., Feb. 20.—The freshet to-day is the most destructive ever known. In the Kennebec river the water rose twenty-five feet above low water mark. The ice gave way above the dam and came down with terrific force, carrying away the railroad bridge five hundred feet long. The city bridge still stands, but is unsafe for travel. An immense amount of property in the basements along the river was destroyed. The Sprague Mills and Lamberton's foundry are badly damaged. In Hollow, the whole business portion of Water street is overflowed, and some stores are having six feet of water on the street floor. Quantities of goods were destroyed. From one hundred to two hundred houses floated from their foundations and overturned. Many families are left houseless. Several ice houses were carried away. The ice from above is all packed, forming an immense dam. Should it give way the destruction to property below will be immense. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad is damaged $150.000.

Latest.—A large jam of ice from above is afloat and the destruction of the City bridge is feared to-night. Water is still at a high point.

Hartford, February 20.—The heavy rain storm of Friday has swollen the streams in this vicinity greatly, though no serious damage is reported. The Connecticut river rose to twenty-one feet three inches above low water mark. Quantities of ice are coming down.

Tennessee Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Nashville, February 19.—The House of Representatives to-day rejected the resolution by a large majority, declaring the provision of the constitution adopted by the State Convention, requiring the prepayment of poll tax before exercising the right of suffrage, an outrage upon the voters of Tennessee. It was this proposition that caused George H. Jones to secede from the Convention, and declare he would oppose the ratification of the amendment.

The Constitutional Convention adopted an amendment providing that no Legislature shall ratify an amendment proposed to the federal constitution, unless the said legislature shall have been chosen subsequent to the submission of the amendment to Congress. A protest of the merchants of Shelby against the amendment of the Constitution leaving the subject of taxation on merchants to the Legislature was read, and the vote adopting the said amendment was reconsidered. The Convention then adopted the amendment declaring that the portion of the merchants' capital used in the purchase of goods sold to non-residents, shall not be taxed at a higher rate than an *ad valorem* tax on property, and refused to consider the proposition to include capital used in the purchase of goods sold to residents.

NEW YORK CITY.

Cuban Neutrality Question—Fenian Raid on Canada—Fast Type-setting—St. Domingo and Venezuela Annexation—South American Advices, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New York, February 20, 1870.

SPANISH-CUBAN NEUTRALITY.

The Secretary of the Navy is reported to have instructed Admiral Gordon to enter into no arrangement with the Spanish officers for the repair of the war vessels Victoria and Lealtad, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, until the result of the Congressional movement on the neutrality question is known.

THE FENIANS AND CANADA.

The O'Neill Fenians have, within a few days, accumulated a great number of arms at their headquarters, indicating, it is said, an early movement on Canada.

ST. DOMINGO ANNEXATION.

The steamer Tybee, from St. Domingo, brings news that President Baez has completed arrangements for a popular vote on the question of annexation to the United States. The feeling in its favor is growing, and a large majority for it is expected. The revolutionary movement is virtually ended. All was quiet at Samana. An American vessel was unloading coal for the naval station and preparations were making for the erection of Government buildings. President Baez had received a communication from influential parties in Venezuela asking his influence with the American Government in favor of the annexation of Venezuela to the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer Kakari brings advices from Rio Janeiro to January 18th and a number of American immigrants. On its return passage was paid by the Brazilian Government. The Brazilians captured eighty Paraguayans at Bellavista and forty more at another point. The Argentine troops have nearly all returned home. A Brazilian scouting party found a thousand women in a starving condition, of whom only four hundred had strength to travel away, and reports the road covered with other women who have been lanced or had their throats cut by scouts of Lopez. Deserters say Lopez is constructing canoes to cross the Paraguay and reach the Parana; also that he is habitually drunk; and also that he has a fortification three hundred and fifty yards long, defended by seven hundred men and four guns, at Pandero

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp quiet and unchanged.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 118½.

THE Oil City *Times*, the new daily in the oil region, a spirited and reliable journal, seems to meet with the success which it merits. Already it talks of an enlargement of its form, better to meet the public demands upon its columns.

THE Uniontown *Standard* nominates Hon. John Covode for the representative of the XXIst District in the next Congress, and pledges the Republicans of that District to give him a majority of five hundred over Mr. H. D. Foster, "or any other man." We think it can be done.

THE nomination of Supreme Justice STRONG has been confirmed, in the Senate, by a decisive vote. While this action was afterwards formally reconsidered to avoid prejudice to the discussion of a pending bill for the re-distribution of the judicial districts, no doubt is felt, in well informed quarters, of the final re-confirmation. The nomination of Mr. Bradley does not appear so acceptable, no action on it having yet been taken.

A PARAGRAPH in this journal, on the 19th, reflected upon the good faith with which a "gentleman, who had been Senator Howard's unsuccessful competitor, for the nomination," had recently assailed that Senator's course in supporting a bill for the investment of the "unexpended balance" of the School Board. We are satisfied that our paragraph, so far as it related to the gentleman's silence during the pendency of the bill in the Senate, was unjust to him. He *did* make his objections to the bill known at Harrisburg, seasonably and frankly.

THE Missouri *Democrat*, after a careful calculation, arrives at the conclusion that when the franchise shall be restored to all the rebels in the State, now excluded, which can only be done by an amendment to the Constitution, the total voting population of the State of Missouri in 1872, the year of the next Presidential election, will be 250,459; and in that year the Radicals will poll 141,671, the opposition 83,788. It estimates the colored vote at 20,000. There seems to be no doubt but that all disabilities arising from a participation in the rebellion will be removed as soon as it can be done.

THE New York *Tribune* adopts to its utmost extent, the radical free-trade idea, in denouncing the demand of the country press for protection from the mammoth newspaper monopolies of the great cities. It insists upon the right of journals like the *Tribune*, aided by vast capital, improved machinery, and unrivalled facilities of all sorts, to flood the rural districts with their blanket-sheets, furnished at little more than the cost of white paper, the other expenses having been already over paid for in a daily edition. This "right" is expressly aimed at the extinction of local rivalries by the poorly paid country press.

Opposing the proposition, at Washington, to confer the privilege of free postage within the county upon the press generally, the *Tribune* thus shows its hand:

> We refuse to believe that the Country Press chooses to place itself in the attitude of a beggar before Congress. We deny that any newspaper which deserves to live depends for its life upon the present of free postage through the county or State in which it circulates. * * We demand that the business of carrying the mails shall be conducted like any other, on business principles; that a fair price shall be paid for fair work, no more and no less. * * We demand equal rights for all, nothing more and nothing less.

Here we have the free-trade fallacy in a nut shell! And endorsed by the *Tribune!* It is for "home protection" against Europe, but not against the N. Y. *Tribune*. As fairly expressing the sincerity of its professions, and the real merit of its title to the public support, we commend the matter to our friends of the country press.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

This day, or to-morrow, will be promulgated the proclamation of President GRANT, announcing the adoption of the XVth Article of the Federal Constitution. If to-morrow, the date will be on the 138th anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, and will mark the final completion of that great struggle for human freedom, which began in 1775, was continued through the eight years of revolutionary war, under his wise and successful leadership, to the final overthrow of an oppressive foreign domination, and has since consumed nearly all of the opening century of our Republican existence, in the internal movement for its final consummation. It is only now, in this year of Grace, A. D., 1870, that the Great Republic stands, at home as well as abroad, the faithful and consistent exponent of the simple idea of human liberty. To this auspicious end we have now attained, by the radical reconstruction first of our several political members, and finally of the united whole of our National fabric of government. It has taken nearly ninety years of effort, in the greatest and freest Republic known to history, to obliterate the aristocratic element, and make a true democracy absolutely imperial, in the institutions of the American people.

THE PURCHASE OF OFFICE.

The cadetship scandal which has recently implicated some of the citizens of the XXth Congressional District should have the serious consideration of the people who are directly interested. It involves the political rectitude of more than the ex-member himself. Other citizens, who were engaged with him in the reported negotiations, under which a public place of honor and profit was to be bought and sold like any merchandise, ought not to escape from their just share of the public censure upon all concerned in this scandal upon the honor of the District. An Erie paper pertinently remarks:

> We believe the political situation in the Twentieth District and the approaching canvass for Mr. Gilfillan's seat in Congress have had more to do with the *expose*, than any special concern on the part of the witnesses for incorruptible legislators. By his own confession, Mr. Bloss' share in the business has been only less enviable than that of Mr. Pettis.

The Mr. Bloss here referred to is an editor of the Titusville *Herald*, a journal, by the by, which in effect defends the corruptions now ruling at Harrisburg. The paragraph below quoted from that journal, in relation to this affair, is noticeable, first, for its avowal of the editor's participation in this small job of corruption, and second, for the cool assurance with which the broker assumes to lecture the unfortunate victim in the transaction. Says the *Herald:*

> Mr. Bloss, to serve a friend, undertook the negotiation, with his accustomed zeal and directness, if we may so express it, in his absence. The principals never met, "the next friends" did the whole business. We should say five thousand dollars a year ought to be enough for a Congressman, with mileage added, especially if the member is a lawyer of any considerable practice and repute, without selling out his patronage for money.
>
> Before discussing the matter, it is but simple justice to Mr. PETTIS, to state that he denies the material allegations against him, denouncing the conspiracy of rival politicians to blacken his character, and demanding his plain right to offer the explanatory testimony, which he has now gone to Washington to submit to the Committee. The people of the XXth District, and especially all Republicans, owe it to themselves and to Mr. Pettis, to suspend their final judgment in the premises until he shall have been fairly heard.

THE SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Constitution (Art. iii. Sec. 1) confines the suffrage in the Commonwealth to "*white* freemen," of the age of 21 years and upwards, having also certain other qualifications. This restriction upon our local franchise has hitherto been lawfully in consonance with the Constitution of the United States.

But it is so consonant no longer!

Before this paragraph shall meet the eyes of many of its readers, the Federal Constitution will be amended, to read as follows:

> ART. XV, § 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.
>
> § 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This exclusion, hence for all future time, of any distinction in the political rights of citizens of *all* the United States on account of *color* stands in direct, palpable conflict with the language, above quoted, of the fundamental law of our Commonwealth.

Which of these two definitions of civic rights shall prevail?

By Art. V. of the Federal Constitution, it is declared that all amendments which are ratified by three-fourths of the several States, "shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution."

Art. VI, Sec. 2 of the same instrument says:

> "This Constitution and laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * * shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Sec. 3 of the same Article requires "the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States" to take an oath or affirmation to support the Federal Constitution.

It is clear, from this showing, that, since the two constitutions now conflict in their definition of the right of suffrage, the Federal reading must prevail, and the word "white" is *ipso facto* expunged from the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Strictly, there is no legal necessity for an express legislation, by our State authorities, of the new situation. Such an approval and express concurrence is no more requisite to completa the local enfranchisement of our colored citizens under the Federal authority, than there would be, on the other hand, aught of efficiency in the express refusal of our authorities to submit to this "supreme law of the land." In no sense or form, is any State action essential to the operative force of the new XVth Article. We write upon the presumption that Congress will support the first clause of the Article by the "appropriate legislation" specified in the second clause.

No formal action is needed in Pennsylvania for the amendment of its own Constitution in this particular. The official proclamation from Washington itself will accomplish that amendment. We need neither a Convention nor the concurrent approval of two consecutive Legislatures. The election officers of next October will disregard the "supreme law of the land" at their peril.

But it would seem not wholly supererogatory that our Legislature, now sitting, shall recognize the situation frankly, and that it should pass a declaratory act so framed as to give clear notice to all our citizens, of the change in the supreme law, and of the formal amendment so far as the situation suggests, of any and all of our own previous enactments now in conflict therewith.

A HUMANE PROPOSITION.

There is one class of sufferers who are little thought of, and for whom no special provision has been made by law—we mean the indigent wives and families of convicts. In the Legislature of Ohio, Mr. Brooks of the Mahoning district, has introduced a bill to meet this case, which provides, "That it shall be the duty of the board of directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, to provide in its rules for an allowance to each prisoner who has a dependent family, of a portion of his earnings, not exceeding in amount one-third of the average price of convict labor; the same to be paid quarterly to the families of said prisoners. The terms, *family* and *families* in this connection to be understood to mean any person or persons who were dependent upon the prisoner for their support, prior to his conviction."

At the close of the past year a net balance of about $270,000 remained as the result of the labor of the convicts in the Ohio penitentiary. We do not know that so satisfactory a balance can be shown as the result of the year's operations in the two penitentiaries of this State; but whether or no, we should be glad to see a similar movement on the part of our Legislature, so that some provision may be made for poor women who are more to be commiserated than widows, and for children worse than orphaned. It is not the prerogative of man to visit the sins of the husband and father upon the wife and children; yet who can doubt that the sentence which consigns a convict to the walls of a prison for a term of years often inflicts a keener pang, and more suffering from material want, than falls upon the criminal himself.

We suggest that in such a regulation as this of which we are speaking that a portion of the earnings of the individual convict be set apart for the support of his family, and that he should know it. The mere knowledge that he was toiling in part for his lonely ones at home would, if there remains any manhood in him at all, exert a good influence upon his moral nature and be a spur to his industry. We commend the subject to the members of the Legislature and to the friends of humanity at large.

THE Concord, (N. H.) *Statesman* says, a young lady from the country recently engaged as saleswoman with a dry goods firm in that city. Though new in the business, she soon became proficient. Like the other employes, she could buy at cost price any goods she wanted for her own use. She was an extensive purchaser, from time to time, on this basis, and at the end of two months gave up her position. Very soon after she was married, as was also her sister at the same time, and it turned out that she had entered upon the clerkship merely to enjoy the perquisite of buying at cost price the liberal supply of dry goods so mysteriously necessary on such occasions. Her late employer is not anxious to engage any more women clerks from the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, Authoress of "Our Village, &c." Told by Herself in Letters to Friends. Edited by Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange. In two volumes. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Lovers of the chaste and beautiful will find these volumes a storehouse, rich and rare. These letters will be regarded by all admirers of a pure literature, as a contribution to this department of thought, of much excellence, and destined to be popular for a long period. The natural, graceful style, and refined and elevated tone, make them models. The author has expressed her views in decided words, and not always in the most charitable form, though naturally, gentle and forbearing. While these letters reveal her inner nature, and exhibit the wonderful resources of her gifted mind, at the same time they present a series of pictures of men and things in the eventful period she lived, that render them worthy of much praise. Few works of this character will have such enduring fame as these, and her name will long be a household word among the lovers of English literature. Harpers have brought the work out in elegant style.

WHAT IS JUDAISM? or A Few Words to the Jews. By Raphael D'C. Lewin. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This essay will produce a profound impression. Its bold assumptions and frank protest against certain long and vigorously asserted dogmas of the Jews, will cause quite a stir among them. In answering the question of What is Judaism, he avows as the sources of their religion: 1st, Reason; 2d, Nature; and 3d, Revelation, which are fully elucidated. Then follows a definition of the religious truths of Judaism, thus presenting the religious phases, after which the temporal view is defined. The author argues that religion formed the Bible, and not the Bible which has formed religion. His views are of a radical type, and are in unison with the advanced ideas of the Reformers. He asserts sacrifice is dead, Jewish nationality is overthrown, and the idea of Israel being gathered to the land of their fathers is an exploded theory. He argues that there is no need of a sacrificial atonement, or of a Redeemer to appease the wrath of God.

THE MANOR FARM. A Tale. By M. C. Phillpotts, author of the Hilliford Confirmation. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this delightfully told story we have phases of rural life delineated in graphic language. The grouping of the characters is not strained, but natural, and there is a moral tone pervading its pages throughout that renders it worthy of the most refined and religious circles. Lessons are also inculcated that will leave a good impression upon young minds, which can not be said of every book of romance.

"WHY DID HE MARRY HER?" By Miss Elza A. Dupuy, Author of "Planter's Daughter," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

The author of this love story is one of the favorite writers for the New York *Ledger*, and is therefore known to many of the readers of fiction. The story is of an exciting cast, as the name indicates, and accordingly multitudes will be induced to read it. The glowing style, however, smacks strongly of the sensational type of light literature.

"THE EARLIER YEARS OF OUR LORD'S LIFE ON EARTH." By the Rev Wm. Hanna, D. D., L. L. D., Author of "The Last Day of Our Lord's Passion," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

Delicate as a work of this character must be, the author has shown himself eminently qualified for writing the Life of Christ, in a style worthy of the great theme in hand. The series will comprise six volumes, each one, however is prepared complete in itself, and each will present a distinct period of our Lord's life. While the work exhibits the scholarly abilities of the author, yet it is written in plain, straightforward language, flowing, and at times, exceedingly graphic in describing the thrilling scenes of His life Dr. Hanna's visit to the Holy Land enabled him to describe the movements of the Savior while on earth, in an intelligent and interesting manner. We most heartily commend this series, as being worthy a place in every well established library.

T. MACCII PLAUTI CAPTIVI, TRINUMMUS, ET BACCHIDES. With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By L. R. Harrington, M. A., Professor of Latin in the Wesleyan University. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

This work is an important classical contribution, and will add to a better acquaintance with the earliest forms of Latin style and literature. It gives the three plays of Plautus, and well illustrates his genius, being freer from the blemishes usually found in writings of this character. These plays represent a class of composition that German scholars have given prominence in their investigations. The text used is chiefly that of Fleckeisen. It some instances the variations of Brix have been preferred. The English Notes, critical and explanatory will help the student very materially. Prof. Harrington however has confined himself chiefly to the grammar and philology in his notes. It is a worthy addition to the works of this character published by this house.

ARKAROS KARIS, THE COPT. A Romance of Modern Egypt. By Edwin Delson, late U. S. Consul for Egypt. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few will question that the author had rare opportunities of seeing the inner life of the Egyptians. Here we have embodied facts, in the composition of society, though not altogether true of particular persons. Revelations of Eastern life and Eastern habits are reproduced with the fidelity of the photograph. The author's position and residence for years, knowledge of the language and private life of the people, placed him in a position that the tourist could not enjoy. It is a vivid picture of Egyptian life, and gives descriptions of scenes and episodes, that charms and fascinates the reader. The author's style is attractive, glowing and sparkling, and yet the work contains practical information of that country that will be found useful, of a historical character.

THE MAIDEN: A Sequel to The Family Doom; or, The Sin of a Countess. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

It is thought this work is fully equal, if not superior to "The Family Doom," "The Changed Brides," "Fair Play," "The Bride's Fate," "How He Won Her," five of the best of the numerous works of this author. Her writings are widely read, which cannot be said of every writer of fiction. Those who have read "The Family Doom," can now have an opportunity to get the sequel.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for the year 1869, forms two royal volumes, and combines rare variety. Every department is conducted with signal ability, and the best talent, pen and art, secured to gratify its hundreds of thousands of readers. It indeed has no rival, and no monthly is as popular, however excellent they may be. Its illustrated articles are superb, and rarely tame and insipid. Novels by standard authors, history, science, travels, tales, poems, are to be found in this excellent magazine. In volume form, no library is complete without them. The large promises of the enterprising publishers, to spare no expense, are fulfilled with unscrupulous fidelity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THOSE RIVER RESOLUTIONS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 19, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: An issue has arisen between one of the Representatives from this county and myself, touching certain resolutions recently submitted to the Legislature—of a type so positive—that I feel it to be due to all parties to offer to the public a succinct statement of the facts in the case.

The resolutions concern the interests of a large class of the population of Western Pennsylvania in the freedom of our river navigation.

It is some weeks since I prepared a rough draft of these resolutions. Having perfected them, in consultation with a friend, a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar largely interested in the coal-business, I entrusted them to Capt. Humes, an officer of the House, on Friday the 11th, requesting him to make copies for the Pittsburgh press to publish after I had presented them. These resolutions then read as follows:

WHEREAS, The Ohio River is the only channel through which the coal and bulky products of Western Pennsylvania can reach the consumer cheaply, and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, in order to render less dangerous the navigation of said river, and thereby stimulate inland commerce between all the points connected with the great system of navigable rivers terminating at the Gulf of Mexico, have made liberal appropriations to remove all natural obstructions between the source of the Ohio and Louisville, and

WHEREAS, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are constructing two railroad bridges across said river between Pittsburgh and the mouth of "Big Sandy," which will greatly and permanently obstruct the navigation by the present and only economical mode of transporting coal over said river, therefore

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that our Senators are hereby instructed and our Representatives requested to urge upon Congress the great necessity of enacting such laws as will prevent the completion of said bridges and the construction of other bridges across said river, unless said bridges shall have one span over the main channel or water way, at least four hundred feet in the clear, and in all other respects be made conformable to the importance and necessities of said river commerce.

On the afternoon or evening of the same day, the 11th, Mr. Walton obtained a copy from Mr. Humes, of these resolutions. On the following Monday evening the 14th, Mr. Walton presented the following resolutions in the House:

WHEREAS, The Ohio river is the only channel through which the coal and bulky products of Western Pennsylvania can cheaply reach the consumer *in the South and West:*

AND WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, in order to render less dangerous the navigation of said river, and thereby stimulate inland commerce between all the points connected with the great system of navigable rivers, terminating at the Gulf of Mexico, have made liberal appropriations to remove all natural obstructions between the source of the Ohio and Louisville;

AND WHEREAS, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are constructing two railroad bridges across said road between Pittsburgh and the mouth of "Big Sandy," which will greatly and permanently obstruct the navigation thereof by the present and only economical mode of transporting coal over said river.

[AND WHEREAS, two (2) large steamers, and a great number of ladened coal barges have already been wrecked, and lost by reason of unavoidable collision with the unfinished piers of said bridges.] Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met. That our Senators are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested to urge upon Congress the great necessity of exacting such laws as will prevent the completion of said bridges, and the construction of other bridges across said river, unless said bridges shall have one span over the main channel or water-way, at least four hundred feet in the clear, and in all other respects be made conformable to the importance and necessities of said river commerce.

Mr. Walton's resolutions of the 14th differ only from the copy of mine which he procured as above on the 11th, in the addition by him of the words italicised in the first clause of the preamble, and in the further addition of the last clause of the same, which appears above enclosed in brackets.

The resemblance between the two sets of resolutions may be accounted for without any disparagement to my colleague of the House, who would not be guilty of any *intentional* impropriety, upon the hypothesis that, after receiving a copy of my bill, feeling, as he does, an absorbing interest in the subject, he committed it to some friend as the *basis* of one to be drawn for him, and after receiving it from that friend, did not discover its close resemblance to mine, as bills are frequently read in place without any examination by the Senator or member presenting them. After hearing the able speech of my colleague delivered in the House of Representatives on last Friday, (the very best speech I have heard delivered on any subject during this session,) I felt that he was much better qualified, and that it was more appropriate, for one who had devoted so much thought and attention to the subject, to propose legislation, than myself.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

TENNESSEE.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1870.

I started for Dixie's Land the 30th of January with Captain Evans, of the steamer Kate Putnam, and made a very pleasant trip to Louisville. It was rather slow, but, as we needed rest, time was not so valuable. The first day was cheerless and the hilly borders of the Ohio were covered with snow. Arrived at Louisville Thursday morning, I found the city greatly improved since I saw it last, in 1858. The new bridge across the river, over which the first train passed but a day or two before, looks as if it means business.

Taking the first midnight train for Nashville, I reached that city in time for an early breakfast, and having the day before me I devoted it to sight-seeing. Nashville has an antiquated appearance, and seems to lack the enterprise of our Northern cities. The Capitol building is a magnificent piece of masonry, built upon the highest standpoint in the city. Its interior is a perfect model of architectural and artistic elegance. From its cupola is offered an extended view of the city and its surroundings.

I took the sleeping car that evening for Chattanooga, and after much pulling, pitching and jolting over a very rough road, reached that city at 4 30 the next morning. At daybreak there was a sound of revelry unusual for a railroad depot, and following its direction we found a group of colored citizens waiting for the train to take them down to work on the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad, who were going "on with the dance," and letting their joy be unconfined by indulging in a cotillion to the music of "Shoo Fly," fiddled by the leader across his arm with a cane, singing with other darkies, while some, more ecstatic in their demonstrations, waded in to the full enjoyment of the regular old fashioned hoe-down, with such zeal and gusto as would convince any skeptic that his African brethren are not altogether miserable, even if they are now obliged to provide for their own wants. We set out to see the town, and learned by inquiring that we had passed its principal attractions without recognizing them; so innocent is Chattanooga of all architectural display! After a villainous breakfast at the Burns House, ("only a dollar, sir,") we changed to the National House, where the fare would be more inviting, where the table-cloths were less affected by oleagious and sloppy accidents of long standing and frequent repetition. This at first was damaging to the appetite, but after a week's sojourn one concludes that it is only his prejudice, which the numerous examples of those "to the manner born" soon enables him to overcome; so now, like Paul, we can "eat what is set before us, asking no questions *for conscience sake.*" Such experience reminds one, by force of contrast, of the far off North, and it is no wonder, if his whistle runs in voluntary now and then into the old air of "Home, Sweet Home."

The weather here now is like April in New York, and I feel that I have "scooted" around the roughest corner of a Pennsylvania winter. I have visited Cameron Hill, which bounds Chattanooga on the west, and commands a view of the battle field where our soldiers, under Rosecranz, won Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Taking a saddle-horse the visitor follows an easy grade of turnpike to the summit.

The buildings, erected for hospitals during the war, have been converted into what is now called an Educational Institute, which is in a thriving condition. Students of both sex are admitted. Welcomed to the hospitality of the place, I could not but be impressed with the genial bearing and kindness of heart manifested towards the pupils. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were represented among the students here, and all seemed to bear evidence of happiness and contentment; and why not? This is one of Nature's choicest beauty spots: the grandeur of the scenery, the purity of the atmosphere and the salubrity of the climate unite to recommend the situation.

The Mountain House is a fashionable place of resort, mostly for equestrians. The proprietor had an eye to business when he "founded his house upon" this "rock," for the ascent from town, and a lively gallop over the excellent roads upon the summit, are sure to promote such an appetite as parlor knights and ladies seldom enjoy. The best view is from Point Lookout, where seven different States are visible to the naked eye. Beneath, the Tennessee river embraces in its meanderings a tract of land in the form of a moccasin, which is called Moccasin Point. Away to the northward are seen mountains covered with snow, while here it was delightfully warm, and the birds of spring were making merry in the sunshine. At Point Lookout the rocks protrude, as if desiring to take a look for themselves, and from their base the mountain declines to the river in a spiral form, with very uniform declivities on either side. On one of those fearful rocks poor Hoover used to delight in playing antics to the amazement of the soldiers stationed there, till one day he lost his balance and fell. That rock immortalizes him now by bearing his name.

"The eye could never be satisfied," but we reluctantly zigzaged back down to town. It is a six miles' ride, although the distance to the point by air-line seems but little more than a mile.

My first impressions of this place were anything but favorable, but now I would be contented to make it my home. I like the people; many of whom are from northern States. The native citizens, in speaking of "the late onplessantness," "roar us as gently as sucking doves," saying apologetically, that they were forced into the rebellion by the pressure of circumstances. The general wish prevails for northern capitalists to come and settle here and invest money in active business, and some indulge the chimerical idea that in ten years Chattanooga will become another Chicago. We have the Tennessee river, five railroads centering here, and charters have been granted for two others. But this letter is getting too long. Yours, C. F. M.

IT IS said there is living in Harrodsburg an old negro woman who is nearly or quite white. She is over 100 years of age, and during the lapse of a century the black pigment which gave color to her skin has disappeared. Her face, hands, neck and arms are of pearly whiteness, and her hair is snow white.

THE Lewisburg *Chronicle* says:

> A bill is before each House at Harrisburg for the re-establishment of the spring election. Better give the new law a trial before re-insisting the old one.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skilful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and its indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowsiness. The nerves tone and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 22d, 1870.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

ja26:d30 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT LADY WILL DO

Without a Watch, when she can buy a nice

Solid Gold Hunting Case

FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCH

For $28.00.

Warranted a good time-keeper. Call, see and buy one, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S JEWELRY STORE,
101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.
N. B.—We give our personal attention to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS S. SILL & SON, corner 33d and Penn streets, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, for the erection of

Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,

on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. Bids must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas S. Sill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.

fe18:n8 K. BRACKEN.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
ja28:27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, FEB A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

MANY GOOD BARGAINS

SUCH AS A LARGE LOT OF

REAL KID GLOVES,

AT $1.00 A PAIR.

At 18 3-4c. White Damask Towels, very cheap.
At 16c. White Huck Towels.
At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts,
At $1.75 Fancy Honey Comb Quilts.
At 37 1-2c. 6-4 Table Linens, a good bargain.

Infants' Waists,
Loom and Hamburg Edgings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.

NEW SPRING HATS & BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

10 BOXES

GENTS PAPER COLLARS

For 60 Cents,

Good Style and Make.

Ladies' and Children's Best Quality

CASHMERE STOCKINGS,

At One-Half Usual Prices.

OPENED THIS MORNING.

GENTLEMEN'S

NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.

Merchants and Dealers

SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

fe16

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices,
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
fes

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

ja31:135

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24:MWF

KEYSTONE POTTERY.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Queensware, Bristol Ware, &c.
Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUARY 19, 1870,

T

SEMPLE'S,

1 Street, Allegheny City.

NEW GOODS

At Very Low Prices.

Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Plain and Emb'd Skirt Fronts.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,

A Superior Make at Low Prices.

A Complete Stock of

NEW DRESS SILKS.

At $1.25 Colored Dress Silks, worth $1.75.
At $1.50 Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.25.
At $2.50 Extra Wide Col'd Silks, worth $4.00.

Black and Colored Satins.

Black and Colored American Poplins,
Colored Empress Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Spring Delaines in new Styles.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

REMNANTS

OF

DRESS GOODS, MERINOS & PLAIDS.

Nainsooks,
Jaconets,
Swisses.

Fresh Goods.

BELL

&

MOORHOUSE,

(Successors to Bates & Bell.)

HAVE RECEIVED

NEW STOCK.

fe14

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,

AND

No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS

ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN....H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work rotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of PARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Napp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Buggies.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, by the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Lay with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

L. B. FULTON ..... O. J. M'GANN

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath T

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Locke, John Floyd,

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jel6:tf

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

fo21:3 N. HOLMES & SONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1870.

A careful perusal of the statement of the city banks of New York, and the condition of the cotton and bond market will lead to the conclusion that the greatest ease in the money market had been reached during the week from the 6th to the 12th of the present month, and that hence we must look to an active money market and higher rates of interest. What influence this will have on the gold and bond market is plainly visible. If gold could not be manipulated for an upward movement under money at four per cent, it will be much more difficult under a seven per cent market, and the entire absence of any orders to buy for legitimate business. Importers have bought all they need and more down to 120, and the steady rise in our bonds in Europe will prevent any gold from going abroad. Lower cotton is also in favor of lower gold, as eventually shipments of cotton have to be made, although held back now. Everything considered, all the agencies favoring an advance in gold are at rest at present, whilst the national disposition to leave it alone, tend to depress the premium beyond its national commercial value.

Government bonds are dull and heavy in close sympathy with gold. The large dealers are not buying now, and the mercantile community will have to use their funds in business, nor is it certain to what extent the Government will buy next month, should the purchase not exceed those of the present month, we may look for a further decline, whilst an increase would not stimulate speculation to the same degree as formerly.

Stocks are yet strong, and every decline is only increasing the short interest, offering a strong temptation for the cliques to buy for a rise, whilst the outside public is not in the market at all. The present easy money market is assisting the upward movement, but before the end of next month a large decline is inevitable.

The public in general, not speculators in Wall street are investing their means in the numerous tempting western railroad bonds now offered in all varities by the bankers who so successfully have placed Pacific bonds.

Money in our home market is decidedly easier.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 118¾; Silver, 114; Eighty-one's, 117⅝, Five Twenties, 1862, 115¼; do 1864, 114¼; do 1865, 114¼; do 1865, Consols, 113, do 1867, 113¼; do 1868, 113⅝; Ten Forties, 112½; Adams Express Company 62; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝; New York Central 98½; Reading, 98; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; Michigan Southern, 89¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 102½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 123; Chicago & North Western, 74½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 90⅞; Erie 25¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,80	$5,90
Paris, per franc	23¼	24
Berlin, thaler	85	87
Frankfort, florin	40½	50
Central P. R. R. Bonds	96	96¼
Union P. " "	86	86¼
Rock Island " "	96	96⅞

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

The weekly bank statement is unfavorable, though better than was expected. There is a net loss of $2,000,000 in legal reserve, but banks still hold $31,000,000 above the legal requirement. Loans $267,327,368, increase $1,462,716; specie $37,264,387, decrease $807,797; circulation $33,368,437, decrease $9,201; deposits $212,188,882, decrease $1,003,858; legal tenders $55,134,606, decrease $1,468,934. The general trade of the city is steadily increasing. Customs receipts for the week were unusually large at $3,907,532.

Money easy at 4@6, with exceptional transactions as low as 3. Discounts also easy at 6@8 per cent.

Sterling nominal at 8¾@9 per cent.

Gold weak; opened at 119¾ and closed at 118¾. Some heavy purchases were made by merchants who call and sell goods on a basis of gold at 125. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances, $35,000,000. Exports to-day, $700,338, and for the week, $6715,446. Imports per steamer Main, £34,500 sterling.

Governments lower and in sympathy with gold. Coupons, '81, 17⅝@17⅝; do '62, 15¼@15¼; do '64, 14¼@14¾; do '65, 14¼@14¾; do new, 12¾@13¼; do '67, 13¾@13⅝; do '68, 13⅝@13⅝; 10-40's, 12¼@12⅝; Currency 6s, 11½@11¾.

Stocks are firmer, with a general advance and rather more doing in the leading speculative shares. The leading stocks were New Jersey Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and Lake Shore.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58; Cumberland, 34; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 14; Mariposa, 9½; do. preferred, 21½; Hartford and Erie, 7½; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells & Fargo, 25¼; American, 57½; United States, 51¾; Pacific Mail, 42½; New York Central, 97⅝; Hudson Scrip, 93½; Erie, 27; do prefer'd, 44; Harlem, 146; do prefer'd, 148; Reading, 97½; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Lake Shore, 88; Pittsburgh, 100¾; Illinois Central, 142; Northwestern, 72¾; do. preferred, 97½; Rock Island, 120¾; St. Paul, 65; do preferred, 78½; Wabash, 47½; do. preferred 72; Fort Wayne, 91½; Terre Haute, 33¾; do. preferred, 62¾; C. & A., 113⅝; do preferred, 114½; C. & M., 31½; New Jersey Central, 101¼; C. C. & I. C., 20¾; Dubuque, 110; St. Joe, 100¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 70; Hecla, 87; Quincy, 95.

State bonds firm, except North Carolina, and lower: Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 56¾; new do, 49¾; old Virginias, 61; new do, 66; Georgia 6s, 81; 7s, 82; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new do, 25¾; South Carolinas, 82½; Louisiana old 6s, 70; new do, 67; levee 6s, 70¾; 8s, 81; Alabama 5s, 94½.

Imports for the week: dry goods $1,992,567; general merchandise, $2,082,826; total for the week estimated at $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, as the same over steamers yet to arrive.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,073,691; currency, $7,753,891; general balance, $82,963,517.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Little animation exists in the general market. In cotton goods, for all standard brands, prices were firm, with a good inquiry. Print market somewhat nervous, yet there is a fair trade. The coming week will remove any depression that is present.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1870.

The markets, we regret to say, continue very dull, and the prospects for an early improvement are not encouraging. There is a fair local demand, however, and a pretty good business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no important changes. There is considerable complaint, among grain dealers particularly, in regard to small margins; and this, of course, has a tendency to retard business and restrict operations, as there is no encouragement offered to stimulate operators to look after business, knowing as they do, that there is little or nothing in it. The great trouble lies in the fact that there are too many engaged in the business, and it is the strong competition that has reduced margins to almost nothing. This is a matter, however, that will rectify itself in the course of time—the sooner the better. And what is true of grain is equally applicable to flour and some other articles which it is not necessary to notice. Provisions and groceries unsettled though without quotable change in prices.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—The market is fairly active under the influence of a fair local demand but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $2,50@3,00 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in fair demand with sales at 30@33c, while common and inferior is very abundant and very dull.

BROOMS—Very dull with a supply considerable in excess of the supply; we now quote at $2@2,25 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17½; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20.

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 26@26½, for standard brands.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and considerably higher; we now quote at $16@18 per bbl, for fair to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues in good supply and very dull. Apples 7@8 cts. Peaches 9@9c for quarters and 14@14½ for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—Offerings continue very light, but the demand, also, is very limited; we quote at 10½@11 cts.

EGGS—Sales reported at 23c, and this may be regarded as the ruling price.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is not much inquiry for flour, the demand being confined chiefly to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade, while, in regard to prices there is no change. We continue to quote western flours at $5,00@5,50 for spring and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—There is no wheat offering here of any consequence and millers report that they cannot pay over $1,10@1,12 for prime red. Corn continues very dull, and car load lots cannot be quoted above 45@46; sales in store at 48. Corn, also, continues dull, though without quotable change; may be quoted at 68@70c in first hands and 75@75 on wharf and track, but only for small lots, as we can learn, no buyers above 85. Barley is weak and drooping, we now quote at 90@95 for spring, and $1@1,05 for fall. Some of the malsters and brewers are impressed with the idea that there will be a demand before the season is over to buy good spring Barley at 75.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@23 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $16@20.

HIDES—Sales at 2¼@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Tennessee at 8@9 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; sales in store at 50@55 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues rather dull and unsettled though generally, prices are without quotable change. Shoulders, 13 for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15¾@15¾; Clear do, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾. Dried Beef, 20. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@17¾ in bbls and kegs. Ham Sausage, 13¾. Mess Pork, $28¾@29.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in steady demand and dealers are buying to hold at $6@6,25; small sales in store at $5,80. Timothy seed is scarce and firm at $4½@5. But little Flaxseed offering in this market—unchanged at $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $16, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9½; rough, 6@6¾. Market very quiet.

WHISKY—Very quiet; Highwines quoted at 98@$1; common rectified, $1; proof rectified $1,10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY Feb. 19, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil business this week, like last week, and for five or six weeks past, was exceedingly dull, the sales having been very small, and what is worse still, is the fact that there is no prospect of any immediate improvement. There are several good and sufficient reasons for the stagnation which has so long and still exists, but as the readers of the GAZETTE are all familiar with what they are, it is not necessary to mention them; and that there will be no improvement until these drawbacks have been in some way or other removed, is generally conceded. In some respects the trade, generally, is in better condition and is better prepared for business, when it does come, than for several years past. There is an almost total absence of that wild speculation which prevailed so largely last year, particularly during the early part of it, and our manufacturers are not over loaded with contracts for future delivery, as then; as a general thing they have refrained from selling "long lines" and are now free to sell whenever there is a margin.

The Broker's Petroleum Board, which was organized later in the day, have fixed the rate of brokerage on crude petroleum at eleven-twentieths of one per cent. In view of the fact that the Government requires one-twentieth of one per cent on gross sales, it is certainly large enough as it now follows but one-half of one per cent to the broker.

Receipts of Crude this week 10,315 bbls; last week, 11,131; from January 1st to date, 78,140; same time last year, 94,904; imports refined this week, 14,197; from January 1st to date, 55,468; same time last year, 40,523. Sales this week, 29,660 bbls crude; 4,500 bbls refined last week, 13,400 bbls crude, 6,110 bbls refined.

CRUDE.

Continues weak and dull with a drooping tendency. Sale 240 bbls on spot at 12⅜; seller this month may be quoted at 12⅜; seller until July, 12½; buyer same time, 14½; buyer, all year, 15¾.

REFINED.

Sale 500 each March and April at 29¾; February quoted at 29¾@29¾. There is nothing doing in lines and prices are nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Tarentum Oil Works, 250 bbls, refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.	
Lockhart, Frew & Co. 324 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.	
McKelvy & Bro. 586 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.	
J. K. Truax 50 bbls lubricating to D. F. Wright, New York City.	
Total refined	1,150 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 53 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.	
Total	53 bbls.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton dull with sales lower middlings 23¼c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky firmer and closing at 94c. Mess pork in fair demand with sales 300 bbls at $27,25 mostly held at $27,50. Bulk meats firm but quiet, shoulders sold at 10¾c, sides held at 13¾ 14¾ and 15c for rib clear rib and clear loose. Bacon less firm, demand light, shoulders 16¼c, sides 16@16¾c for clear rib and clear packed. Sugar cured hams 18@19c. Lard firmer with sales of prime steam at 14¾c, kettle held at 15¾c, no sales.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Live hogs active and steady at $8,50@9,40 for common to extra. Cattle steady at $4,50@6,87½ for cows and good second class steers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Cotton steady; sales 1,700 bales at 24¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 10,223 bbls; market dull and a shade lower; sales 5,800 bbls at $4,75@6 for superfine State and western; $5,75@5,85, extra State; $5,75@6, extra western; $5,70@6,30, white wheat extra; $5,20@6,15, R. H. O.; $5,30@6,25, extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50, good choice do. Rye Flour firm; sales 200 bbls at $4@4,75. Corn Meal more active; sales 400 bbls Brandywine at $4,90. Whisky unchanged; sales 400 bbls western, free at 88½@89c. Wheat: receipts were 6,840 bush; market dull and 1c lower; sales 38,000 bush at $1,05@1,07 for rejected No. 3 spring; $1,26@1,30, winter and amber western, the latter being an extreme $1,30, white State. Rye quiet. Barley a shade firmer and more active; sales 3,400 bush Canada West at $1,10@1,16 and $1 for inferior do. Corn: receipts were 4,708 bush; scarce and unchanged; sales were 19,000 bush at 80@90c for new mixed western; 70@75, unsound do. Oats: receipts 4,278 bush; market firm; sales 18,000 bush, at 54@55c for western and 60@62c for State. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet; sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 10@10¼c. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull, at 15¾@16c for crude and 29¾@30c for refined. Hops firm. Coal quiet. Leather firm at previous prices. Wool firm; sales of 500,000 lbs, at 46@51c for domestic fleece, 62½c for pick lock, 56@48½c for pulled and 45@52c for unwashed. Tallow dull at 9¾@9⅝c. Oil cake at 97@98 in casks. Turpentine quiet at 47@48c. Alcohol $1,95@1,97½c. Pork firmer and quiet; sales of 450 bbls, at $26,75@27,25 for new mess, $21,50@22,00 for prime and $25@24,50 for prime mess. Lard dull; sales of 1,250 bbls new mess, seller March and April, at $26,87@27,00. Beef steady and quiet; sales of 160 bbls, $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet; sales of 50 tierces, at $26@27 for prime mess and $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams dull; sales of 90 bbls, at $28@32 for new. Cut Meats heavy; sales 90 pkgs, at 10¾@11½c for shoulders, and 14@14½c for hams. Middles quiet, with sales 120 boxes at 13¼c for Cumberland cut, and 14½c for short ribbed. Dressed Hogs firm at 11½@11¾c for western. Lard firm, with sales 525 tierces at 14½@15¾c for steam, and 16@16¾c for kettle rendered; also 2,500 tierces steam seller March, April, May and four months at 15¾@15¾c. Butter steady and quiet at 17@28 for Ohio. Cheese quiet. Sheathing Copper steady at 32c. Ingot Copper dull and drooping at 21@23½c. Pig Iron steady and fairly active at 32@33c for Scotch, and 33@35c for American. Bar quiet at $52,50 for refined English and American. Sheet dull at 11@12c gold for Russia. Nails quiet and steady at $4,00@4,12½ for cut, $5,10@6,25 for clinched, and 23@28c for horse shoe. Freights to Liverpool quiet, with shipments per steamer 12,000 bush wheat at 3d.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Flour closed dull and scarcely so firm. Wheat dull and heavy, at $1,15@1,17½ for No. 2 spring, and $1,26@1,28 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats quiet and steady, at 54@55c for western. Corn steady, at 66@66c for spring and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—There is no wheat offering here of any consequence and millers report that they cannot pay over $1,10@1,12 for prime red. Corn continues very dull, and car load lots cannot be quoted above 45@46; sales in store at 48. Corn, also, continues dull, though without quotable change; may be quoted at 68@70c in first hands and 75@75 on wharf and track, but only for small lots, as we can learn, no buyers above 85. Barley is weak and drooping. we now quote at 90@95 for spring, and $1@1,05 for fall. Some of the malsters and brewers are impressed with the idea that there will be a demand before the season is over to buy good spring Barley at 75.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@23 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $16@20.

HIDES—Sales at 2¼@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Tennessee at 8@9 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; sales in store at 50@55 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues rather dull and unsettled though generally, prices are without quotable change. Shoulders, 13 for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15¾@15¾; Clear do, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾. Dried Beef, 20. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@17¾ in bbls and kegs. Ham Sausage, 13¾. Mess Pork, $28¾@29.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in steady demand and dealers are buying to hold at $6@6,25; small sales in store at $5,80. Timothy seed is scarce and firm at $4½@5. But little Flaxseed offering in this market—unchanged at $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $16, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9½; rough, 6@6¾. Market very quiet.

WHISKY—Very quiet; Highwines quoted at 98@$1; common rectified, $1; proof rectified $1,10.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Feb. 20.—River falling with 3 feet 6 inches water in channel. Weather, cloudy. Thermometer 31 at 6 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 20.—River falling slowly with 10 feet water in the channel. Weather, cloudy. Thermometer 14 at 7 P. M. C.

The river is falling slowly with eleven feet six inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks at noon yesterday. Weather has turned decidedly winter ish, and it begins to look as if we might have some ice yet. The mercury did not rise above 22—wind northwest.

The Kate Putnam, from Nashville, and Belle, from Wheeling, are the only arrivals from below. The Putnam had a very good trip.

The Arlington, from Cincinnati, is due this morning and will return as usual to-morrow at noon.

Particulars in regard to the collision between the tow boats Tom Rees and Tigress, will be found in our local news.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, will depart for St. Louis not later than Wednesday. She will leave here with, as she deserves, a good trip. She will be followed by the R. C. Gray and Mary Davage.

The new steamer City of Evansville, Capt. H. T. Dexter, is announced to depart for New Orleans this week. Here is an excellent opportunity offered to freight those bound for the Crescent City, and it should be taken advantage of.

—The Sallie arrived at Cincinnati on Friday. It is probable she will reship her Pittsburgh freight and reload there for New Orleans.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that one hundred additional steamboats are now wanted on the western and southern rivers. Pittsburgh does not own half as much steamboat stock as she did prior to the war; nevertheless, there are boats enough here to do the business. We suppose it is different at St. Louis.

The Allegheny river was putting out some floating ice yesterday; another day or two like yesterday would soon fill it from bank to bank.

—The new law recommended to Congress by the Supervising Inspectors at their late meeting at Washington, is a full of codification of all existing laws, but with such changes recommended as experience has dictated. The bill is clear, but elaborate in detail as to the construction of hulls, decks, engines, accommodations for passengers, &c.; providing for the safety of life and property by prohibiting the carrying of combustible merchandise on passenger steamer without its being properly covered by tarpaulins, and properly packed; by providing sufficient means of escape in case of fire or other accident; in all cases which admit of a crew, by carrying lights all night, to prevent collision. A rule is provided for examining and licensing not only pilots, and engineers as heretofore, but also captains and mates, and all are held to strict account for negligence.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Wednesday, says: W. A. Wilbor is the name of the sugar broker who is alleged to have procured by false statements shipments of sugar on the Saline, Capt. Hall, from Lewis Nanson & Co., of this city. The agent's name is A. Britton, who is an old steamboat agent, and is, of course, not supposed to have had any complicity whatever in the alleged swindle, as the agents do every day—signing the bills of landing certified to by a man known for many years in the community as reliable and trustworthy. The boat will probably foot the bill. The Saline will be up to-day or to-morrow, and a representative of the same person, representing that he had shipped to Lewis Nanson & Co., sugar on which he drew for $2,000. This W. A. Wilbor was a long time engaged merchandising in New Orleans, but we learn that he was a bankrupt some years ago.

—The keel of Captain Fink's new Cincinnati and Wheeling packet is being laid. The following will be her dimensions: 250 feet long, 36½ feet beam, 5½ feet hold. She will new machinery, cylinders 24 inches in diameter, 7 feet stroke; five boilers, 28 feet long, 40 inches in diameter. Her capacity will be 800 tones, and she is to be ready for the fall business.

—A Louisville special says: Capt. Neal, of the Richmond, starts to St. Louis this evening, in the interest of the boat. He was guaranteed sufficient to release the attachment in the United States Court, and give the requisite security, and hopes to have the boat running in ten days. He was instructed to put her in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

—Boatmen complain of contracted limits and the crowded condition of the levee at Vicksburg. The wharf is every Sunday, and for the purpose is packed.

—Clinton Thorn, of the firm of Dougherty & Thorn, wharf boat proprietors at Evansville, is seriously ill and not expected to live.

—The St. Marys was due at New Orleans on Wednesday, with 2,500 bales cotton from Ouachita River.

—The wreck of the steamer Tempest is offered for sale, as it now lies, at the mouth of Ouachita river.

—The Nick Wall, St. Louis to Red River, was at Cairo on Thursday.

—The Lina Reese has been laid up at Memphis six weeks.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 19.—100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 234 bags malt, G Uber; 12 bbls eggs, Veigt, M & Co; 212 g hides, A Holstine; 5 bbls oil, I Dickey; 3 hhds tobacco, J Grier; 6 do do, W D Rinehart; 1 bbls oil, S Evert; 11 ice hams, 3 hhds hams, 10 bbls oil J H Parker; 3 hhds shoulders, F Sellers; 23 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 2 do onions, 1 do'f seed, W H Graff; 9 bgs potatoes, 1 do onions, W B Rose; 100 do barley, H Scheidle, 9 bbls dried C H Bell; 58 bags barley, S Hood; 38 do corn, Rinehart & S; 12 bbls apples, 40 bgs barley, Meanor & H; 1 car staves, M P Adames & Bro; 1 do do, Hastings & D; 87 bbls lard, P Seltz; 100 bbls flour, Laird No. 1 & Co; 9 bbls tobacco, W D Rinehart; 3 do do, E Wormser; 2 do sausage, E H Myers & Co; 6 cases tobacco, P Schmidt; 45 bxs candles, J H Parker.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 17.—2 cars lake sup ore, Jones & Laughlin; 3 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 9 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 104 bbls potatoes, 7 do onions, 20 do apples, 2 do tallow, Voigt, Wood & Dull; 1 car soda ash, Jas Irwin & Co; 100 bbls lime, Atterbury & Co; 100 do flour, Schomaker & L; 2 cars ore, J Painter & Son; 10 bbls oil, Dalzell & T; 9 do dry peaches, Woodworth & D; 40 cases tobacco, M Gormley; 50 bxs candles, Pickersgill, L & Co; 20 cases tobacco, S Ewart & Co; 10 bbls wine, H Young; 10 cases tobacco, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 do do, 9 kegs, 1 bbl butter, M W Rankin & Co; 8 bbls oat meal, Seghmyer & V; 15 kegs pearl barley, Rinehart & S; 10 bxs glass ware, Weldon & K; 8 tubs butter, 4 sks clover seed, 1 bbl eggs, Bigger & Lowis; 18 bdls chairs, T B Young & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 10 do flour, W Flaccus & Son; 20 bgs clover seed, McHenry & Hood; 10 bxs glass ware, Mutual Glass Co; 20 sks, 36 bbls potatoes, Randolph & S; 20 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 18 bbls apples, Head & Metzgar; 10 tcs lard, E & C Maguire; 9 bbls apples, 4 do beans, 1 do eggs, H Rea Jr.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 19.—400 sks flour, owner; 100 do do, H W McClure; 1 car barley, 2 do potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 110 bbls oil, R D Clark & Co; 60 hides, J W Callaughlin, 5 do do, Iquire, Littell & M; 5 do do, J O'Connor; 10 do do, D Haworth; 2 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 4 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 2 do do, Woodworth & D; 20 tubs tobacco, E Megraw & Co; 25 tcs lard, Dalzell & T; 4 bbls whisky, A Clemendinger; 25 bbls flour, L J Blanchard; 95 sks rags, R Christy; 24 do do, Godfrey & Clark; 10 kegs lead, J W Wilson; 8 do do, D W Yoriett; 1 car mait, J S Finch & Co; 52 hides, Seibert & Berg; 17 bbls b dust, Seward & Emerson; 6 pkgs Meanor & Harper; 4 bgs c seed, J Hinkle; 2 pkgs tallow, W H Howard; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 30 bxs cheese, H Riddle; 47 do do, N J Braden; 15 bgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 43 bbls oil, G E Palmer & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 19.—1 car ore, 1 do metal, Graff, B & Co; 2 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 2 do staves, Stroll & B; 2 do metal, Nimick & Co; 266 bgs feed, M B Smydam; 8 bales b corn, E B Mathews; 1 bbl eggs, Rollins & Co; 1 car mill feed, R Knox & Son; 2 cars limestone, Superior Iron Co; 500 pigs lead, Beamer, B & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 19.—53 sks corn, 9 do oats, 5 do rye, Scott & Gisel, 1 pkg butter, A Harrison, 32 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier, 27 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 4 car railroad iron, O A Carpenter.

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegh.

FREDK ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewary Vaults, &c. Head and Foot Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Prices reasons

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,

fe21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine and splendid passenger steamer

GLENDALE .....Capt. HARE,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 22d, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

fe16 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS, and NEW ORLEANS.—The new side-wheel passenger steamer

CITY OF EVANSVILLE,.....Capt. H. DEXTER,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

fe19 GHRIGST & PORTER.

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,

CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CITY OF LONDON,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' peculiar fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of the Liver or to act as a Genile Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to effect and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that even when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they have given up by their physicians they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly disorganized, even to some extent, new life may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofula and Kindred diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be seen to be believed in the light of those bound for the Crescent City, and it should be taken advantage of.

—The Sallie arrived at Cincinnati on Friday. It is probable she will reship her Pittsburgh freight and reload there for New Orleans.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that one hundred additional steamboats are now wanted on the western and southern rivers. Pittsburgh does not own half as much steamboat stock as she did prior to the war; nevertheless, there are boats enough here to do the business. We suppose it is different at St. Louis.

The Allegheny river was putting out some floating ice yesterday; another day or two like yesterday would soon fill it from bank to bank.

—The new law recommended to Congress by the Supervising Inspectors at their late meeting at Washington, is a full of codification of all existing laws, but with such changes recommended as experience has dictated. The bill is clear, but elaborate in detail as to the construction of hulls, decks, engines, accommodations for passengers, &c.; providing for the safety of life and property by prohibiting the carrying of combustible merchandise on passenger steamer without its being properly covered by tarpaulins, and properly packed; by providing sufficient means of escape in case of fire or other accident; in all cases which admit of a crew, by carrying lights all night, to prevent collision. A rule is provided for examining and licensing not only pilots, and engineers as heretofore, but also captains and mates, and all are held to strict account for negligence.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Wednesday, says: W. A. Wilbor is the name of the sugar broker who is alleged to have procured by false statements shipments of sugar on the Saline, Capt. Hall, from Lewis Nanson & Co., of this city. The agent's name is A. Britton, who is an old steamboat agent, and is, of course, not supposed to have had any complicity whatever in the alleged swindle, as the agents do every day—signing the bills of landing certified to by a man known for many years in the community as reliable and trustworthy. The boat will probably foot the bill. The Saline will be up to-day or to-morrow, and a representative of the same person, representing that he had shipped to Lewis Nanson & Co., sugar on which he drew for $2,000. This W. A. Wilbor was a long time engaged merchandising in New Orleans, but we learn that he was a bankrupt some years ago.

—The keel of Captain Fink's new Cincinnati and Wheeling packet is being laid. The following will be her dimensions: 250 feet long, 36½ feet beam, 5½ feet hold. She will new machinery, cylinders 24

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CITY.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Gazette Supplement.

We present a supplement to the GAZETTE to-day embracing the report of Henry Lambert, Esq., the able and faithful Controller of Allegheny county. The document will bear a careful perusal on the part of those interested in the financial affairs of the county.

Col. Joseph Ross is a candidate for Prothonotary at the coming nomination to be made in May next.

An old lady, returning from church yesterday, fell on Wylie avenue, and fractured her leg. We could not learn her name.

Joseph V. Kerr, charged on oath of his wife with assault and battery, was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

John Davis, who was charged with assault and battery on oath of his wife was, after a hearing Saturday, held to bail for his appearance at Court.

W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth avenue, has for sale the March Nos. of Godey's Ladies Book, and Peterson's Ladies Nation Magazine, both richly illustrated.

Prof. Wilcox, of Boston, played the mammoth organ of St. Paul's Cathedral at services yesterday, and electrified the congregation with his skill and ability.

The Thermometer.—The mercury at five o'clock yesterday stood at eighteen degrees above zero, and at eight o'clock in the evening had fallen to eleven degrees.

Singular Accident.—Mr. Robert Kennedy, residing on Robinson street, Allegheny, while drawing off his boots Saturday night broke his right arm below the elbow.

The transportation car of the Central Passenger Railway, loaded with salt, was kept in use yesterday on that road keeping the ice off the track on Wylie avenue.

B. F. Lucas, Esq., returned home on Saturday from a week's professional tour at Brookville, Pa. Mr. Lucas has a very large and growing practice in the lumber districts.

Dr. Thos. J. Gallaher was thrown out of his sleigh on Thursday evening, receiving a painful wound on the shoulder —not serious enough, however, to confine him to the house.

The Weather.—A prominent city official, in speaking of the weather last evening, remarked that the "Prothonotar was below Cairo." He did not mean Pothonotary Walters.

Twenty-two.—There were twenty-two victims of bad whisky in the lock-up Saturday night, who were disposed of by the Mayor Sunday morning. Ten of the number were committed to jail and the others paid fines.

The Bible Question.—In an able sermon delivered yesterday morning at Christ's M. E. Church, by the pastor, Rev. Gray, the Bible question was touched upon, and the continued use of the sacred volume in our schools strongly advocated.

Larceny by Bailee.—Peter Shott made information before Alderman O'Donnell, Saturday, charging Oliver Adams with larceny by bailee. He alleges that Adams borrowed a wagon wheel from him, which he neglected to return. A warrant was issued.

We have no doubt but what still larger crowds will attend the levees of Colonel Goshan, the Oriental Giant, at Burnell's Museum, during this the third week of his engagement, even than during the past two weeks. Those of the visitors on Saturday were ladies.

$25 and Costs.—William Calmus, of the "short haired" fraternity, was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct, which consisted in knocking a man down on Webster avenue. The Mayor charged him $25 and costs for his fun.

The Revival at Christ's Church.—During the revival, which has been in progress for four weeks at Christ's M. E. Church, over one hundred persons have been brought to the mourner's bench. At the morning services yesterday, twelve persons joined the Church. The evening meetings will likely close this week.

Serious Fall.—Mr. John Conner, one of the operators employed at the Allegheny Telegraph office, met with a serious accident Friday night, from the effects of which he is suffering severely. He occupies a room at the corner of Market street and Third avenue, and while descending the steps from his lodgings he fell, sustaining serious injuries.

Explosion.—An explosion occurred at the American Iron Works, Ormsby, Jones & Laughlin, proprietors, Saturday afternoon, which although it created considerable excitement, was of little or no serious damage. The explosion occurred in one of the furnaces, blowing the tap out and scattering the hot metal promiscuously about the premises.

We have *Putnam's Magazine* for March, through R. S. Davis & Co. Among other noticeable articles in this excellent number, is the report of a "Trip to Egypt," by its contributor, as a guest of the Viceroy. With the number for April Mr. Parke Godwin will take the editorial charge of *Putnam*, bringing to its pages his experienced judgment and high literary abilities.

Common Cases.—Mayor Callow disposed of seven common cases yesterday morning. Among the number was a man with both legs cut off above the knees, who had been in the lockup three successive nights, and was twice discharged in consequence of his condition. His offence was drunkenness, and to prevent him from coming back again he was committed to jail.

Assault and Battery.—Michael Dean made information before Alderman McMasters, Saturday, charging Ed. Everson and others with assault and battery. It appears that Michael's brother Jimmy attended a ball at Lafayette Hall, Friday night, where he undertook to have things his own way, but was interrupted in his career by some one who gave him a severe body beating. Jimmy was arrested and taken to the lock-up, and was committed to jail Saturday morning. A warrant was issued for Everson.

Internal Revenue.

A meeting of the Assessor, Major Russell Errett and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, of this district, met with the Supervisor of Internal Revenue General, Sweitzer, to consult upon matters pertaining to the mode of making assessments. The meeting was quite an interesting one, and a number of nice questions were proposed and discussed. The assistants were instructed that in no case should they allow deductions of interest to be made, where no income was derived from the same source. The instructions from the department are that returns must be made on the blanks furnished, whether the party is liable to tax or not. Those who have received blanks yet, knowing themselves not liable, do not think it worth while to respond, should make note of this fact.

Victimized.

Saturday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, a man, who was a stranger in the city, came to the Mayor's office and reported that he had been robbed in a house on Virgin alley of one hundred and fifteen dollars, and requested an officer to accompany him to the house and recover the money. Officer Dressler went with the stranger, who conducted him to the house kept by Mrs. Douglass. A search was made but the money could not be found, and as the stranger did not know who had taken it the matter ended.

Yesterday morning another incident similar to that related occurred. A young man, who, it appears, spent the night in Mrs. Douglass' bagnio, was relieved of his pocket book, containing nine dollars. He also called at the Mayor's office and made the matter known, when officer Dressler was again pressed into service. On arriving at the door, Mrs. Douglass stated that the young man was drunk when he came there and that she had taken the money to prevent him from losing it. She returned seven dollars, which she said was all the money she took from him.

PROTECTION FOR MINERS.

A Synopsis of the Bill to that Effect Passed in the Legislature.

The following is a synopsis of the bill passed by the Legislature providing for the health and safety of persons in coal mines. The bill is a lengthy document, covering some seventeen pages of printed matter, and very carefully prepared. Sections one and two provide that the owners of coal mines shall make a full and accurate map of the workings of the same, on a scale of one hundred feet to the inch, and shall deposit said map with the inspectors of collieries for the district within four months from the passage of this act.

Section three provides that four months after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the owner or agent of any anthracite coal mine or colliery worked by or through a shaft or slope, to employ any person in working within it, unless there are in communication with every seam or stratum of coal worked in such coal mine or colliery, for the time being at work, at least two shafts or slopes, or outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred and fifty feet in breath, by which distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the coal mine or colliery; but it shall not be necessary for the two shafts, slopes our outlets to belong to the same coal mine or colliery, if the persons therein employed have available means of ingress by not less than two shafts, slopes or outlets, one or more of which may belong to another coal mine or colliery.

Section 5 enacts that in cases where the provisions of the act are neglected, the Courts can issue an injunction prohibiting the working of the mines where such violations occur.

Section 6. The owner, lessee, operator or agent of every coal mine or colliery shall erect or provide at or near the mouth or entrance to such mine, and maintain the same at all times when men are employed in such mine, a suitable building or buildings supplied with soft water, and properly lighted and warmed, for the use of the men employed in such mine, to wash and change their clothes when entering the mines and when returning therefrom.

SECTION 7. The owners or agents of every coal mine or colliery shall provide and keep a sufficient amount of ventilation, not less than fifty-five cubic feet per second of pure air, or thirty three hundred feet per minute for every fifty men, and as much more as circumstances may require, which shall be circulated through to the face of each and every working place throughout the entire mine, to dilute and render harmless, and expel therefrom the noxious, poisonous gases to such an extent that the entire mine shall be in a fit state for men to work in; and a mining boss shall be appointed to oversee the arrangements for ventilating, to see that loose rock is carefully secured against falling, that the arrangements for signalling from the bottom to the top and *vice versa* are good. He and his assistants shall carefully examine the mines every morning, and watch to prevent explosion or evil effects of foul air.

Section 11 provides that none but competent, sober engineers shall be employed.

These are the main features of the act. In addition to them it provides that the Governor shall appoint three persons as mine inspectors for Luzerne and Carbon counties. The remaining sections of the bill simply define their duties.

The following amendments were added:

Requiring the driving of shafts (or second openings to each mine) at once, with three sets of hands, working twenty-four hours.

Fining operators $500 for employing boys under twelve years of age.

Fining $500 and imprisoning not more than six months any engineer who leaves or refuses to operate his engine when men or animals are in the mine.

Authorizing widows to maintain actions for damages.

"Johnny Triangle."

John Gallagher, better known as "Johnny Triangle," who for a number of years has been an inmate of the County Home, died in that institution on the 28th of December last. His age is not definitely known, but he was thought to be between ninety-five and one hundred years old. His parents were in affluent circumstances and educated him for the priesthood, but by hard study his mind became so much impaired that he was compelled to relinquish his studies. He was not a maniac but rather an imbicile. At the death of his parents he fell heir to considerable property, including a fine farm in the vicinity of Bakerstown, which through the machinations of a "friend" and christian (?) gentleman, passed into other hands and left poor Johny dependent on the cold charities of the world. For many years after becoming a charge on the county he would spend the winter at the "Home," and during the summer make "extended" trips to Butler and Westmoreland counties, visiting among his acquaintances. He was inoffensive and harmless, and every man woman and child who knew him, was his friend. With the return of winter he would return to the "Home" where, with the exception of an occasional visit to the city, he would remain until Spring. For several years past, however, he has been unable to travel, and consequently remained at the "Home" constantly. He was a lover of music, and his favorite instrument was the triangle, from which he derived the name of which he was most commonly known. When he came to the city, he would take up a position on the street corners and discourse music in his peculiar way, singing his revolutionary ballads with a triangle accompaniment. His appearance was the signal for the gathering of a crowd, composed of urchins as well as children of larger growth, and his musical efforts were always rewarded by contributions of coppers and bright brass buttons, of which he was partial to the latter, and the little children generally reserved the brightest buttons they could secure for "Johnny." His personal appearance is indelibly stamped in the memory of thousands of our citizens. His broad face, bump back, flat forehead, nondescript uniform, cockade hat, ornamented with feathers, gaudily colored pants, and his triangle, without which he never was seen, are among the childhood memories of many who are now on the shady side of life. He was on hand on all public occasions. On training day he marched at the head of the column of militia, armed with a huge sword in addition to his triangle. Political processions, firemen's parades, or public demonstrations of any kind were incomplete without him, and he was always a prominent feature.

The announcement of his death will recall to the memory of those who knew him in years long gone by, many pleasant incidents, and to those through whose instrumentality he was reduced to penury and pauperism, it may be a relief to their conscience to know that he is now well provided for, and should cause them to endeavor to undo the evil they have done by doing good hereafter. Poor Johny, many will regret to hear of his death, when they should rejoice to know that he has entered into the enjoyment of an inheritance that no mortal can deprive him of.

More River Disasters.

On Saturday morning as the tow boats "Tigress" and the "Tom Reese, No. 2," were trying to effect a landing near Economy, until the heavy fog, which overhung the river, should clear away, a casuality, involving a loss of about $7,000, occurred.

The facts so far as we can learn are these: At an early hour in the morning both boats left here, having in tow several barges of coal. As the "Tigress" near the Economy landing was waiting, the "Reese" ran into her. Two of the barges belonging to the "Tigress" were sunk, while one belonging to the "Reese" was sunk instantly, and another in a damaged condition could not be saved.

The "Tigress," belonging to John Depold, was badly damaged. The barges belonged to Horner, Wood & Co., and Martin Briggs.

A barge belonging to the tow boat "Boaz," and owned by Thos. Fawcett, was sunk near the glass house Sunday morning.

Four boats of coal owned by W. H. Brown, of this city, were sunk Thursday at Baton Rouge, La. The amount of loss will not be far short of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Thursday evening Miss Hood, daughter of officer Hood, of the city police, left her home on Washington street about seven o'clock, to visit the house of a friend and had not been heard of by her parents at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Hood is a young lady of high moral character and perfectly sound mind, which facts render her disappearance a profound mystery. Her parents and friends have made dilligent search for her, but had at last accounts failed to discover any trace of her. It appears that at the time stated above, a little girl, the daughter of a neighbor, called and requested her to go to her mother's home and write a letter for her. She went and wrote the letter and left the house about nine o'clock, which is the last account her friends have been able to obtain of her.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge M'Candless.

SATURDAY, February 19—District Attorney Swope filed informations in causes of forfeiture as follows, and in which the usual orders were made:

U. S. vs. one box of cigars, owned by Wm. Wirtz, of Manor station.

U. S. vs. nine thousand cigars, owned by Barker & Hendeason, of Wineport, Pennsylvania.

U. S. vs. nine thousand cigars, 375 pounds of raw tobacco, and other property, owned by Andrew Ramsey, of Manor station.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, February 19.—The case of Duff vs. Wilson, previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

The argument list will be taken up Wednesday.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, February 19—In the matter of Sarah E. Myers vs. James Myers, petition in divorce, decree granted and depositions filed.

David Jones vs. Mary Ann Jones, in divorce, petition presented and subpoena awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

98 Hassinger vs. Hardy's Exrs.
332 Collins, et al. vs. Rea.
365 Morrow, et al. vs. Hays, et al.
383 Poland vs. Neeland.
385 Douthett vs. Kennedy, et al.
386 First National Bank vs. Duff.
391 Turnpike Co. vs. Oakland R. W. Co.
399 Craft vs. Everson.
400 Stewart, et al. vs. Williams.
401 Carr vs. Pier.
404 Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
495 Same vs. Same.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Petitions Introduced into Congress from Allegheny County.

General Jas. S. Negley, our Representative in Congress, presented last week to the House the following petitions, which were received and appropriately referred:

A petition of twenty cigar manufacturers of the counties of Allegheny and Beaver, to restore the tariff rates on imported cigars as an advantageous to the revenue and their manufacturers.

Also, a petition of sixty-eight importers, merchants, and dealers in sugars of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, against a discrimination tariff.

Also, a petition of one hundred and eight citizens of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, asking changes to be introduced into the Constitution, "humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His revealed will as supreme authority in order to constitute a Christian Government."

Also, a petition of 21 citizens of Pittsburgh against any change in our tariff laws suggested by a free trade league, representing alien interests and sustained in greater part by British gold, and for such reduction on tea, coffee, drugs, spices, and other articles of comfort as the necessities of the revenue will admit, and also for such readjustment of duty on articles which may be made in this country as will prevent frauds in the collection of duties, maintain home industry, and sustain the wages of the American mechanic and the market of the American farmer.

Also, a petition of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company and 295 of their employes, asking for such readjustment of the tariff as will maintain home industry.

Also, a petition of various firms and citizens of Braddock's Field, asking for such readjustment of the duty on articles which may be made in this country as will prevent frauds on the custom house, maintain home industry, and sustain the wages of the American mechanic and the market of the American farmer.

Also, a petition of six proprietors of blasting furnaces and coke manufacturers of Allegheny county, asking that coke be exempted from the special tax as a manufactured article being now collected under the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Also, various petitions of 1,094 citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the franking privilege.

Soldiers' Monument.

Several of the daily papers of this city, during the past ten days, have been "pitching in" to the Soldiers Monumental Association for not proceeding with the erection of the proposed monument. We, like many others, placed the blame upon the Building Committee, but find we have been much mistaken. In a recent conversation with one of the Committee, we were informed that they could not proceed until the site selected (Seminary Hill) was properly graded, and that that could not or would not be done until a certain bill which had been prepared by the Park Commissioners had become a law. We visited the office of the Chairman of the Committee and found the plans and specifications all ready and was informed by him that the Committee was anxious to proceed at once. The funds of the association are deposited in one of the Savings Banks of this city and drawing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. As the matter now stands it looks as if the whole affair rests with the Park Commissioners bill, and as soon as they are ready, the Building Committee will at once advertise for proposals, and proceed with its erection. We know the ladies of the Association are anxious to have the monument completed, as they have been subjected to much ridicule and abuse. They deserve the thanks of the entire community for their untiring zeal; and we know the "old veterans," who above all others have a right to be heard in this matter, will be unanimous in expressing their thanks to those who have worked so hard to erect a monument to their fellow comrades. Let us have patience for a little while, for we feel assured the Park Commissioners will hurry up matters, and get the bill passed for the Building Committee. We understand a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Saturday next.

An Operator Sold.

Telegraph operators as well as the rest of mankind enjoy a good joke, and have no hesitancy whatever in enjoying a laugh at the expense of a fellow, craftsman. A few day since one of the operators in the Western Union office was made the victim of a huge joke, which was heartily relished by his fellow workmen. It occurred a day or two after the "strikers" had returned to work in the office, which subject formed the basis of the joke. It appears that the wires a short distance from the office were crossed, and one of the operators discovered that the message he was trying to send to New York was being received at an instrument on the opposite side of the room. Seeing an opportunity for fun he immediately dropped his message to New York and improvised one to his friend on the opposite side of the room, in which it was stated that a band of telegraph operators had passed through Smithstown en route for Pittsburgh, bearing a banner on which was inscribed "death to interlopers," and that they were sworn to reek vengeance on all persons who operated against the Telegrapher's Protective League.

The man receiving the message it seems was one of the interlopers, and being of a credulous nature, he believed the report genuine. When he had received the entire message, he carried it to the chief operator, and then called on a friend at the other end of the room to borrow a revolver, determined to make a desperate fight, and remained in the office all night, fearing an attack on the streets. He has discovered the sell, but has not yet discovered who sold him.

Fortunate Arrest.

Saturday night between eleven and twelve o'clock the officer on duty on Sixth avenue arrested a man who was lying on the side walk in a beastly state of intoxication and conducted him to the lock up. He was searched in the captain's office and $310 found in his pocket, twenty dollars of which was in gold and the remainder in greenbacks. The next morning he gave his name as Shaw, and was highly gratified when his money was returned to him.

It was perhaps fortunate for him that the officer found him when he did, as there are plenty of sharks around town who would have readily relieved him of his funds had an opportunity presented.

Fatal Accident.

A serious accident occurred in East Liberty, Saturday afternoon, resulting in the death of a Mr. Moore, a resident of that place. It appears that Mr. Moore had a house which he had advertised for sale and some gentlemen had called to see it. While he was engaged in showing them through the house, having gone up stairs and started to come down again, and in descending the stairs he made a misstep and fell to the bottom, fracturing his skull and dislocating his neck. He was taken up insensible and removed to his residence, where he died a short time afterwards. Mr. Moore was about fifty years of age and the father of a family.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who drew large audiences at the Opera House during the past week, will appear in "Leah; the Forsaken," and on Tuesday night she will appear as Julia, in the "Hunchback." The house will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. James E. Murdock will give an entertainment of miscellaneous Readings and Recitations at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. As an elocutionist, Mr. Murdock has no superior in this country, and will doubtless draw a large audience. He is also announced to deliver his lecture on "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," at the Academy, Thursday night, but, as Mr. Hager claims the Hall for that night, there will perhaps be a change either of time or place.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—The lovers of fine music are promised an unusual offering at the Third Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, to-morrow and Wednesday evenings, in the way of instrumental performances on the leviathan organ in that edifice, under the manipulation of Prof. J. H. Willcox, the eminent Musical Doctor of Boston. Mr. Willcox is no stranger to our musical circles, and we are sure he will be greeted by an audience worthy the extraordinary occasion. His abilities as an artist are every where recognized, and an organ concert offered by him in a treat we should be very careful not to permit to go unenjoyed. Reserved seats may be obtained at Mellor and Hoenes' music store, No. 58 Fifth avenue.

NATIONAL ALLEGORY.—On Thursday evening the grand National Allegory by J. M Hager, assisted by the pupils of the High School, will be given at the Academy of Music. The sale of seats for the season of three nights and one matinee will commence at Kleber's music store this morning. There seems to have been some misunderstanding about the hall, as Mr. James E. Murdoch is to deliver a lecture in the Academy on Thursday evening. Mr. Hager informs us that he had the Academy engaged and announced his entertainment prior to the announcement of Mr. Murdoch, and will not relinquish it.

Another Engagement.

A very popular place of amusement a short distance from the city in which a "Starr" engagement concluded Saturday morning, has succeeded in effecting an other engagement with the aforesaid "Starr" for ninety days from this date. The aforesaid star is none other than Jim Starr, who has a mania for taking coats and other articles of clothing belonging to other persons, and appropriating them to his own use. Jim was taken to the lock-up, and yesterday morning the Mayor committed him for ninety days as a professional thief. The weather will be warm when this "Starr" engagement is concluded, and he can probably get along for a time without stealing clothing.

Those We Know.

M. COYNE, Esq., the gentlemanly and efficient receiving clerk at the Allegheny Valley Railroad depot, deserted the brotherhood of batchelors last week and took to himself a fair young wife. May he and his bride live long and happily, so cousins needs be.

R. F. H. LYNN, Esq. has retired from the editorial management of the Erie *Pennsylvanian* and has become connected with the Diamond Ink Company of this city.

J. ERASTUS MCKELVEY, and Jos. W. GAZZAM, Esqs., both lawyers, are the youngest members of City Councils. John H. KERR, Esq., is also a Pittsburg attorney, is the youngest member of the State Legislature. Our people are proverbial for giving young men a "fair show" in politics as well as business.

COL. WM. PHILLIPS has returned from New York.

New Public Hall—Lawrenceville Enterprise.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of this city (formerly Lawrenceville) have long felt the necessity of a public hall for lectures, other entertainments and for public meetings. Through the enterprise of Mr. K. Bracken, this want is to be supplied. The architect is Mr. Samuel W. Richards, Bank block, Fifth avenue. The new hall is to be situated at the corner of Butler and Forty-third streets, with a front of one hundred feet on Butler street, and will run back sixty-three feet. The building will be three stories high and will cost about $35,000. The lower story will be rented out for stores and the occupants will occupy the rooms over them as tenements. The second story will have a hall, and in all probability, will be leased by the Masons. The new hall will certainly be appreciated by the citizens of that part of the city.

House and Lot on Isabella Street, Allegheny, at Auction.—The property 35 Isabella street will be sold on Wednesday, 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock. The lot is 16 by 85 feet. The house is a three story brick of six rooms. A. Leggate, Auctioneer. 3

Apples are a good sort of things in their way, but a certain plenum of starchy matter, roast beef is rather nutricious, water is tolerable good to quench fires, but that which contains all the best properties of those articles is Epp, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

Pearls and Sapphires.

The finest specimens of pearl have been found along the coast of the Island of Bornea, which, by the way, is now ruled over by an English adventurer, who made war upon the sovereign with a Chinese junk, and having subdued him, reigns supreme ever since. Drop shaped pearls of immense value have been brought from that country. Since time immemorial, pearls have been prized in their way as much as diamonds. It used to be the custom among the potentates of the East, before Christ, to grind up valuable pearls and take them in a draught of wine, in order to render a banquet more sumptuous and costly. Beautiful pearls also come from China. The Chinese have the habit of opening oysters, and forcing egg-shaped pieces of wood into the shells. In the course of a few years a pearly substance forms about the wood, and gives the excrescence all the appearance of solid pearl. The deception is finally discovered by the lapidary, if the owner should desire to have the jewel cut for earrings, which is often done. A very successful imitation of the pearl is made of their glass bulbs. The brilliancy and reflection of natural pearls are given by means of a liquid termed essence of pearl, prepared by throwing into ammonia the brilliant particles separated by friction and washing from the scales of the bleak. The pearly particles are applied to the whole interior of the glass bulbs by blowing it into them, after which the ammonia is volatilized by gentle heating. Artificial sapphires are made in a common Paris crucible coated with lampblack, equal parts of calcined alum and sulphate of potash, reduced to powder, are introduced into it. The crucible is then exposed to the most intense heat for about fifteen minutes. On breaking it the lampblack is found covered with small brilliant crystals.

An Exciting Race.

The passengers on the morning train leaving this city for Cherokee on the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad, were not only spectators but participators in one of the most exciting races that has come within the range of experience. On last Sunday morning, when between Lemars and Cherokee, the train, in rounding the curve, thundered down on a drove of elk which were quietly browsing on the open prairie, about fifty yards west of the track. Startled thus suddenly from their quietude, they immediately started on a full run, no doubt expecting to distance the frightful and fiery monster that had so suddenly broken in upon them while they were eating their morning meal. Forward dashed the elk, while closely following in their wake came the fiery locomotive and attendant cars. Every person on board the train immediately rushed to the windows and the platforms and became excited participants in the race. At first the elk gained on the train, but engineer Prescott, not wishing to let muscle distance steam, let on a little more of the latter, and the engine again commenced to gain.

Occasionally the elk would sheer toward the track with the seeming intention of crossing it, but a "toot" from the locomotive's whistle would deter them from their purpose. The race continued for about six miles over the level prairie. The train coming to a down grade, rapidly gained on the affrighted elk. Becoming satisfied that further attempts to distance the never-tiring pursuer would be useless, they sheered off into the open prairie, after having kept the lead for upward of six miles.—*Sioux City Times.*

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

NAPOLEON the Third spends every day an hour in front of the cage of his splendid Bengal tiger.

THERE are at the present time upward of three hundred scientific and learned societies in Europe.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, of Augustenburg, the husband of Queen Victoria's third daughter, is bankrupt.

THE Empress Eugenie is in favor of the infallibility of the Pope, and so is her pet preacher, the Abbe Bauer.

THEY say in Paris that old Alexander Dumas owes his gifted and wealthy son upward of two hundred thousand francs.

MOST of the members of the royal family of Bavaria hate each other so cordially that they do not speak to each other except on official occasions.

ANTONIO CARRASCO, at this moment the sole pastor of the Central Protestant Church of Madrid, is said to be the most eloquent Spanish preacher of the day.

GEORGE SAND has written a new play bearing the old title, "A'Autre," (the other), and the subject of which has been derived from one of Shakspeare's tragedies.

THE regulation of a London mercantile house, requiring all its employes to cut off their moustaches, raised such a storm in the city that the order has been revoked.

THERE are in Europe at the present time 1,482 theatres, of which there are in France 337, in Italy 208, in Spain 168, in Austria 152, in Prussia 76, in Russia 34, and in England 156.

A GERMAN theatrical review says that if Boucicault lived and wrote in Germany his income would be only one fifth of what it is now; and if he were a Frenchman it would be three times as large.

ROSA BONHEUR said recently to an admiring visitor of hers, that for some time past she had hardly been able to overcome her laziness, and that she did not believe she would paint much more.

VIENNA has now thirteen large daily papers which are published twice a day, and the most popular of which has a circulation of twenty-five thousand copies, and yields its proprietors every year a net profit of a hundred and fifty thousand florins.

THE Ultramontanes in Paris say that Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, who was formerly one of their favorites, but whom they hate intensely since the decided stand he took against the infallibility of the Pope, is too fond of the wine-cup, and of even worse things.

"THE future master of France," said Marshal Bugeaud, in 1847, "is probably just now smoking his pipe in some African bivouac." But even this shows that the strength of the military power. The army of France could not extemporize a ruler, thought it can keep down a revolt.

THE new cartoon of Kaulbach, on exhibition at Munich, has been withdrawn. It represented the horrors of the Inquisition, and as soon as it was put before the public anonymous letters came pouring in upon the artist, threatening that it would be damaged unless it was immediately taken away.

The Wife's Commandments.

(Suggested by Reading "The Husband's Commandments.")

First—I am thy wife; thou shalt have no other wife but me, whom thou didst promise to love, cherish and protect; for I saved thee from the assaults of old maids and designing widows, and rescued thee from the terror of buttonless shirts and holy stockings.

Second—Thou shalt not look upon any woman to love and admire her; for I thy wife am a jealous jewile, and will visit the sins of the husband upon his admirers, unto the first and last one of them.

Third—Thou shalt not speak lightly of thy wife, neither shalt thou preach her shortcomings to others, lest she should hear of it, and punish thy wickedness by giving thee burned toast and weak coffee for thy breakfast.

Fourth—Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou have for business engagements, but the Seventh belongs to thy wife and family; in it thou shalt not go out driving alone, or with some other man's wife, and leave thine own at home.

Fifth—Honor all thy wife's family; be patient, complain not, for he that governs his own temper is greater than he that taketh a city. Be of good cheer and fret not. Pray for a large amount of good old Paul's charity, which covereth a multitude of failings.

Sixth—Thou shalt not destroy the life of thy wife's pet poodle, neither contemplate the demise of her favorite cat.

Seventh.—Thou shalt not turn a deaf ear when thy wife asks thee for money to buy a new bonnet, for the art fond not pretty bonnets, and gaze lovingly at them all places; therefore shalt thou grant thy wife's request, so that other men may admire her—bonnet also.

Eighth.—Thou shalt not cast sly glances at any other woman, nor accept bouquets or any keepsakes from any save thy wife, who prizes her husband's honor far above wealth.

Ninth.—Thou shalt not meddle with things pertaining to thy household, for it is thy wife's business to manage the house, not thine; neither shalt thou grumble and find fault when thou sittest down to thy table; eat what is set before thee, and be thankful; a contented mind is a perpetual feast.

Tenth—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, even if thou thinkest her fairer than thine; thou shalt not covet his house, nor his fast horses, nor his dogs, nor his fine clothes, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

Eleventh—When thou takest thy wife out with thee, thou shouldst not forget to give her thy hand when thou gettest off the car, as thou wast wont to do before she was thy wife. Neither shalt thou stand outside on the platform to smoke thy cigar, but take a seat inside with her, for thy presence maketh glad her heart.

Twelfth—Ask of thy wife nothing which thou are not willing to grant her.

Wesley and His Wife.

Mr. George Dawson, in a late lecture on the great founder of Methodism, gave the following details. When Wesley settled he said: "It would be more useful to marry." There is nothing like giving that pretty sort of facing to your wishes. I have known a friend, when he was going to move from a little village to a large one, say that it was because he was going to "a larger sphere of usefulness." A certain witty man used to say that whenever a clergyman went from a little living to a large one, he did so because he had got a call, but that he would want "a good loud call to take him from a large to a little living." Wesley married a widow, who, through her jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote her, "Know me and know yourself. Suspect me no more; provoke me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money or praise; be content to be a private, insignificant person, known and loved by God and me." It was not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years of disquietude, she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it—he took his diary and put the most pithy entry into it I ever met with in a diary: "*Non eam reliqui; non dimisi; non revocabo;*" which may be translated thus; "I did not leave her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back." And so ended the married life of John Wesley.

Wooden Toothpicks.

Every eating house visitor of this city and other leading cities of the Union, has doubtless noticed a small tumbler of wooden toothpicks upon the counter of the cashier, for the use of customers. These toothpicks are a good feature of the present day. The wooden toothpicks have, to a considerable extent, superseded the gold, horn, ivory and other articles of the kind formerly in use. Their manufacture is carried on by but one establishment, which has been in operation four years. It is near Boston, and employs thirty hands of both sexes. The machinery has been patented and is propelled by water power. The woods used are maple and willow. The agency is solely in this city, and all purchases for use elsewhere must be made here. The toothpicks are packed in pasteboard boxes of two sizes. One box is three inches long, by two wide and deep. It contains three hundred and sells for sixty cents. The other incloses twenty-five hundred, and is five inches long, three wide and three deep. The boxes are packed in wooden cases for shipment, or retailed in the city singly by the carriers. The sales are quite large, and amount at times to forty or fifty cases a day, each containing one hundred thousand toothpicks. The aggregate number sold, therefore, amounts in that period to four or five millions.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Cotton dull and lower, with sales middling at 23¾c; sales 3,100 bales; receipts 7,822 bales; exports 13,122 bales. Flour $5.60 @6.30. Corn $1.15. Oats 68@69c. Hay $32@33. Pork $29@29.50. Bacon 13½, 17¾@18½c. Lard: tierce 16@16½ and keg 18c. Sugar firmer, with sales prime 12@12½c. Molasses: prime 77@78c. Whisky 99c@$1.02½. Coffee: fair 15¾@ 16¼c; prime 17¼@17½c. Gold 19¼. Sterling 29¾. New York sight exchange par.

DIED:

ST. ELTZING—On Saturday, February 19th, 1870, FRANCIS H., infant son of Francis and Ernestine Stoeltzing, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from their residence, corner of Van Braam and Forbes streets, ——.

——. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCMASTER—Sabbath morning, February 20, 1870, at 6½ o'clock, at the residence of her mother, near Sewickley, MISS MAGGIE MCMASTER, only daughter of Mrs. Grace B. and the late Andrew McMaster, Esq., aged 15 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the Allegheny Depot on TUESDAY, Feb. 22d, at 2½ P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHARLES & FEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $6 to $100. Bodies prepared for interments. Hearses and Carriages furnished also. All kinds of Mourning goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, UNDERTAKERS, No. 426 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals Furnished.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In the City of Allegheny.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of of Allegheny County, the undersigned, as Trustee, under the will of Esther Stockton, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of ground belonging to the estate of said decedent, situate on Stockton avenue and Webster street, fronting 54 feet on Stockton avenue and preserving the same width along Webster street northwardly 240 feet to Water street, on which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling containing 12 rooms and a frame Stable. This property is so located that it can be sub-divided into lots fronting on the Park, which for beauty and convenience cannot be surpassed.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

For farther information apply to

THOS. B. UPDIKE,
At the Manchester Savings Bank, 209 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, or of
W. A. SIPE, Attorney-at-Law,
96 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION FIRST-CLASS CHROMOS IN ELEGANT FRAMES.—MONDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, February 21st, at 10, 2 and 7½ o'clock, in second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, (side entrance on Fifth Avenue,) will be commenced the sale of a large and choice collection of first-class CHROMOS and OIL PAINTINGS, in elegant frames, embracing NEW AND FAVORITE SUBJECTS by the most eminent artists of Europe and America.

This collection is unequalled by any former display of fine arts in our city, and will afford a rare opportunity to purchase goods with works of unquestionable taste and art.

The collection will be open all day Friday and Saturday for examination to which ladies and gentlemen are invited.

fe17 A. J. CALWAINE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—An Engine and Double Fine Rotter—25 ft. long, 42 inches in diameter, with cylinder of 12 inch bore, will be sold at Adler's Foundry, Twelfth ward, on Monday, 21st inst., at 10 A. M.

PROFESSIONAL.

G. W. DE CAMP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNS